THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Investors

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MANY AMERICAN PLANTS ARE TO BE BUILT IN CANADA

Millions to be Spent in Windsor and District by Auto Makers

EFFECT OF PREFERENCE

Manufacturers Are Coming in to Take Advantage of New Tariff Concessions of the British Government

An important expansion of Canadian industry as the result of the extension of the British preference on Canada's manufactured products is a rapidly approaching reality. According to the "American Metal Market" a large number of American manufacturers are preparing to build factories in the Dominion. It is estimated that from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 will be expended by Detroit automobile manufacturers alone at Windsor, Ont., and in the surrounding territory.

The General Motors Corporation is preparing to invest $6,000,000 at Walkerville, Ont. The Maxwell Motors Company, recently merged with the Chalmers Motor Company is arranging to spend $1,000,000 for an extension to its Canadian plant. The Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, O., is now building a factory at Windsor, Ont., which will cost $300,000, and the Republic Motor Truck Company of Michigan has decided to locate a plant at London, Ont., building to begin at once. The Auto Specialty Company of St. Joseph, Mich., is about to invest $250,000 in Canada, while the Kelsey Wheel Company, Detroit, is making extensions to its Canadian plants which will double capacity. The Motor Protectors Corp., of Detroit, has also decided to build a plant in Canada. The Columbia Motor Company, Dodge Brothers, and the Hudson Motor Car Company are canvassing the situation with a view to locating plants in the Dominion.

Inquiries as to conditions for locating on this side of the boundary are being received from American manufacturers in many lines. THE FINANCIAL POST has heard of a big $10,000,000 corporation which recently paid a merchandising expert $2,500 for a few days' investigation of the Canadian field, and as the result a big plant will be located in the Toronto territory.

THE FINANCIAL POST is also informed by one firm of industrial architects that they have at present thirty prospects for new manufacturing plants. Many of the border cities and towns report numerous inquiries as to sites, power, and other matters, bearing upon industrial development.

The Hauck Manufacturing Co., of Brooklyn, N.Y., is locating a Canadian branch factory at the town of Port Hope, and expects to take possession of a leased building by May 15. The firm makes oil-burning appliances and has developed an important Canadian connection. This industry was located by Heaton's Agency.

AGENT IN FAR EAST

Manufacturers' Association Would Send Representative to China

As part of its activities in the expansion of Canadian export trade the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is suggesting that representatives of four or five of the most important Boards of Trade in the Dominion send a representative to China and Japan to study trade conditions with a view to securing business for Canada.

The matter was before the Hamilton Board of Trade the other day, but it was decided to defer action for the time being.

CANADA STEAMSHIPS

Ocean Freight Development Becoming Very Important

MONTREAL.—The opening of the new freight line to France, which starts about May 25, is only the beginning, THE FINANCIAL POST learns, of what will likely develop into an extensive ocean freight service with England, South America, and other countries. This is now under consideration. It is learned that the company's earnings for 1919 are expected to equal at least last year's, and with ocean freight developed next year, is likely to establish a new record.

LLOYD HARRIS RETURNING

Here in June, But Will Likely Go Back to England

Lloyd Harris, who has been doing such good work in the interests of Canadian export trade as the head of the Canadian Mission in Great Britain, and who has been chiefly responsible for the development of extensive orders in the Balkans and the more favorable treatment of Canadian products by the British Government, is expected to return to Canada in June.

THE FINANCIAL POST understands that Mr. Harris will later return to England to continue the work of developing export markets for Canadian products, although there is a possibility of his being selected as Canadian representative at Washington to fill the post recently created by the Dominion Government.

A NEW CEMENT MERGER UNDER WAY IN CANADA

Proposal to Take in All the Independent Concerns

BIG EXPORT TRADE

Assured for Reconstruction in Europe—New Montreal Portland Cement Co. Said to be Behind Move

The possibility of a new cement merger with a view to amalgamating all the independent cement companies now operating in Canada is an interesting report that is circulating in Montreal financial circles. It is understood that certain large financial interests representing British and Belgium capital, have had a representative in Canada quietly at work obtaining an appraisal of these independent companies. These companies comprise several in Eastern Canada and a larger number in British Columbia. The main object of these interests, according to report, is to obtain enormous shipments of cement for export to take care of the work of reconstruction in Europe. It is considered that European demands will occupy all the plants proposed to be merged during this period until a market has become firmly established in Canada and South America. THE FINANCIAL POST was informed that the recent incorporation of the Montreal Portland Cement Company, Limited, is supposed to have some connection with this contemplaated merger, although Robert Dodd, the President, and John MacNaughton, the legal council for this company, were non-committal. It is learned from other sources, however, that Mr. Dodd contemplates a trip to British Columbia in the near future, and it is believed that his visit there is with the object of interviewing the heads of the independent companies with a view to amalgamation.

Among the chief independent cement companies operating in Canada at present are: St. Mary's Cement Co., St. Mary's, Ont., with head office in Toronto; Union Cement Co., of Owen Sound; Ontario Portland Cement Co., of Brantford; Vancouver Portland Cement Co. of Toda Inlet, B.C., with head office at Victoria, and the Associated Cement Co. of British Columbia, also with head office at Victoria.

TO CUT TIRE PRICES

Reductions of 15 to 25 Per Cent. to be Made

BOSTON.—The leading rubber companies have practically made up their minds to a sweeping price reduction in tires. All that remains to be done is to formulate in the next fortnight or ten days the new schedules, which will probably become effective about the first of June.

The reduction will probably average 15%, but may run as high as 20%, depending upon final cost estimates now in process of determination.

Colonel Sir P. E. Girouard, R.E., K.C.M.G., managing director Armstrong-Whitworth Co. and president of the Canadian company, spent a day in Toronto this week. He returns to England shortly.

RAILROADS AND STEEL MAKERS FAIL TO AGREE

Results of Conference at New York Were Negligible

BOTH SIDES FIRM

The Outlook is Not Promising—Production is Being Reduced and Wage Problem is a Difficult One

By A. R. KENNEDY
Editor "Canadian Machinery"

Reports from New York indicate that the expected happened at the meeting called to iron out the differences that existed between the Railroad Administration and the Manufacturers' Committee of the Iron and Steel Institute. It was a foregone conclusion that nothing would be done at the meeting, and that was exactly what happened.

There were two courses open: (1) The Railroad Administration could have given way and accepted the price schedule of March 21 as the basis of future operations; or (2) the Iron and Steel Institute committee could have offered to make a compromise price to induce the Railroad Administration to come into the market with its business. If all reports contain even a fair-sized element of truth, neither of the bodies to the controversy were in any frame of mind to give an inch, and they did not.

According to a statement issued at the end of a long discussion, the Railroad Administration contend the prices were not low enough, while the manufacturers asserted a further reduction could not be made without a decrease in the cost of production, which would necessitate a lowering of the wage rate.

Working to a Peak

The situation in United States is not the most promising. Present indications are pointing strongly to a period of declining operations in the steel mills. For some months there has been a falling off in new business. In fact it has been the old business, booked largely during the war period, that has been responsible for much of the tonnage now leaving the plants.

The reductions that were announced around the first of the year, when prices left the level of the last quarter of 1918 under war conditions, were made with a view to bringing business back to peace lines as rapidly as possible. It did not take long to see that the cut had not been sufficient. Then followed a period of indifferent success in the booking of new business until the meeting of March 21 announced a new schedule with an average reduction of another $7 per ton. This reduction has failed, as the first one did.

When we find the steel mills getting a lower tonnage on their books at a lowered price, things do not look well for the future. The only chance the mills have to succeed with a lower price is a greater tonnage, and that is not forthcoming. As the thing cuts at present they get the streak of lean without the corresponding streak of fat.

The Matter of Wages

The matter of wages at the steel mills is touched on rather gingerly by all who have occasion to mention it. The Government at Washington has its hands full without a reduction campaign in the pay envelopes of such an important industry as the steel trade. It all settles down to a test of endurance. How long can or will the steel companies operate with increasing costs of production, while their selling price is decreasing, without making an attack on wages? There is no desire to take this course. Steel men can realize that it costs their employees just as much to live now as it has at any period during recent years. The cost of living has not come down, the wages of the men have not come down, but the selling price of steel has. Obviously the present trend of events is leading the industry to a narrower road, where someone is going to get crowded into the ditch sooner or later.

Welsh Tin Plate Makers Are Looking to Toronto

THERE is a chance of the British Forgings—the large Imperial Munitions Board plant in Toronto—passing to Baldwins, the Welsh tin plate manufacturers. Mr. Davies, their representative, has been in Canada for some time and left for the States yesterday on a mission connected with the project, but will return shortly. The Baldwins have been investigating the possibilities in Canada and seem to regard them favorably. If the proposals go through it would mean a big industry for Toronto. But will the Bolsheviki press let it go through? Will they not be afraid someone is going to make a profit? They killed the attempts to start here what is now the Steel Corporation of Canada, promoted by that public-spirited citizen, the late Senator Jaffray.

At present tin plate is on the free list save for the war tax. About twenty years ago "Colonel" J. Wesley Allison succeeded in interesting some politicians and capitalists—including the late Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, and formed a company. Promise of a heavy protective tariff was given by the Dominion Government, some help from Ontario, and a plant was to be erected at Morrisburg, in Whitney's constituency. Sir Albert Kemp, M.P., now our overseas Minister of Militia, then head of the Kemp Co., making tinware, organized a strong opposition, but Allison like most fakirs of his type, had a strong following and it was not until a trade newspaper, *Hardware and Metal*, uncovered his unsavory business and financial career that the prospect was dropped and Allison left the country, not to re-appear until 1914, when he unfortunately mesmerized Sir Sam Hughes and wormed his way into his confidence with results disastrous to Sir Sam—who well deserved much better treatment—and the country.

The story of tin plate development in the United States is a strong argument for a protective tariff. It is also one of the most romantic business stories, and it has not yet been written. The Government guaranteed a fair, but not unreasonable, protection. Inspired by the Pennsylvania Railway, anxious to develop industries along its route, local capital was put into a plant. It was a failure, as were several subsequent efforts, and the capitalists lost all their money. Finally, about thirty years ago, the control passed into the hands of a banker in Indiana. Country town bankers in the United States are different from their contemporaries in Canada. This keen Indianian used to do business on the hot summer days on bare feet, with only shirt and trousers held up by one gallus, fastened with a nail. He, too, saw nothing but the loss of his entire capital, but Daniel G. Reid, a bright young man of the village, who helped him to run the bank, had faith in the future of the industry. After much persuasion he induced the banker to give him a chance. He got in more capital and associated with him Mr. Leeds. Under Reid's intelligent, efficient management and hard work—he never worked less than 16 hours a day and sometimes 20—he put the business on its feet and paid all its debts. He brought over thousands of poorly-paid workmen from Wales, where they were living almost in poverty, gave them good homes and big wages, and got big production. In time they were able to undersell the Welsh makers in foreign markets—including Canada. Leeds got out with over $50,000,000 and died soon after, leaving only $500,000 to his only heir, a son, of whose conduct he did not approve, and the remainder to the widow whose career has been more or less sensational. Mr. Reid, on the other hand, has continued to work extremely hard. His doings in connection with the Rock Island Railroad have brought him much criticism. Whether deserved or not time will tell. The fact remains that Reid, a man of great ability, like some of our own industrial leaders, has been responsible for the upbuilding of great industries, employing thousands, paying out millions in wages. All he gets is three meals a day. He lives in an apartment in New York. His whole life is given to the further improvement and development of these enterprises, providing more employment and adding to our comforts.

Common-sense suggests that we encourage and honor such men. Yet most of us are so short-sighted that we uphold instead of condemning the efforts to hamper their work.

The Facts About Public Ownership in the States

UNITED STATES Postmaster-General Burleson has turned back the cable lines to their owners. Thus ends one inglorious phase of war-time public ownership meddling and experimenting—an experience which has gone far, together with the equally inefficient administration of land wires and the muddling of the whole transportation situation, to open the eyes of the American public to the sad realities of practice as applied to an alluring theory. The Postmaster-General will take a similar course with the telegraph and telephone services just as soon as Congress can make proper financial provision to repair and protect the damaged interests of the owners. Likewise the idea is growing to get the railroads back under efficient private operation just as soon as this can be accomplished without too great a shock to systems which have been seriously undermined by the Government ownership treatment.

The tragedy of the wire systems of the United States under Burleson administration is thus referred to by the New York *Sun*:

> In throwing up his hands Mr. Burleson does not deny that the charges upon the public have gone up instead of down as he promised. He does not maintain that the service has been improved or has even held its own as hepromised it would. He will not confess that the financial wreck, with the colossal breakdown of the service, is the fault of the Government operation. But no man shall gainsay that it all happened in the last half year or so since the Government took over the wires.
>
> This country had been in the war more than a year before the Government's hand with its touch of death fell upon the wires, and during that time they were operating satisfactorily. In truth, the war was almost over before the Government's hand with that touch fell upon any of the wire systems. The war was actually over before the cables fell victims to Government seizure and mismanagement. There was no wreck of any of the wire service before the Government had it; there was nothing but wreck after it had it.
>
> So ends in political misfortune and financial calamity the boast of the Postmaster-General, made only a few months ago, that under the control and operation of the Government the public would get not only a cheaper but a better wire service.

Even more important than the salvation of the wire systems perhaps is the salvation of the railroads, which, in the opinion of the *Sun* should go back to their private owners and managers at the first possible moment "after Congress has made proper provision to rescue them from the all but fatal consequences of Government operation."

Despite the big increases in rates which have been made, the latest reports of Director-General Hines show a deficit of $192.000.000 for the first three months of 1918 in addition to the total of $226,000,000 piled up on the debit side of the books during 1918—and the April results are worse than those of March. The Government ownership of railroads, the abolition of which is now so strongly demanded, is thus described by the *Sun*:

> The Government operation which has loaded higher freight charges and higher passenger fares upon the American people by about a billion dollars a year!
>
> The Government operation which, with freight rates up 20 per cent., 30 per cent. and 40 per cent., and with passenger rates up 50 per cent., swallowed all that gigantic additional revenue and hundreds of millions of dollars besides!
>
> The Government operation which, the more stupendous the costs it puts

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STRENGTH OF THE MARKETS HAS A SOUND BASIS

Business Conditions Are Favorable Throughout the Dominion

MORE ACTIVITY

Throughout All Lines of Trade Goods Are in Request and April Turnover Was Very Satisfactory

Activity in the stock markets this week, in which various issues have enjoyed substantial advances, may be regarded as based on generally satisfactory business conditions. Reports on the state of trade throughout the country continue to be favorable in character. Especially is this true of all essential lines, such as foodstuffs and clothing, while luxuries are still being bought in large quantities. There is also an improvement in hardware lines, building supplies being in better request and a strong demand developing for such springtime requisites as paints and garden tools. These favorable conditions extend from the manufacturer to the retailer, wholesalers reporting April business as exceptionally good.

As the year advances, prospects for export business are improving. The arrangement of credits for European countries gives assurance of steady business for some time to come, while Canadian millers are rejoicing in orders that will keep their plants running to capacity well through the year. Transportation companies are completing arrangements for extensions, improvements and new equipment, which will give needed business to our steel industries.

There is room for optimism in the way building is expanding throughout the country, as evidenced by the building permit figures for the month of April just issued. These indicate that, with but few exceptions, construction work in Canadian cities is on a substantially larger scale than a year ago. While the aggregate falls short of the total enjoyed in the boom days before the war, it is still of considerable proportions and may be re-

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BANK OF MONTREAL
Established Over 100 Years

Capital Paid up, $16,000,000. Rest, $16,000,000.
Undivided Profits, $1,901,613.
Total Assets - - - - $558,413,546.

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA
Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

Paid-up Capital ....$7,000,000 Total Deposits (Oct., 1918).$132,000,000
Reserve Funds ....$7,437,973 Total Assets (Oct., 1918)..$165,000,000

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This satisfactory service which The Merchants Bank renders to Business Houess, in the matter of collecting Notes, Drafts, and other financial paper, is due to the number and strategic location of its branches throughout Canada, and the efficient system in force.

Special attention is given to collections; returns are promptly made and credited; losses are often prevented by the care and thoroughness with which we do this part of our work.

305 Branches in Canada Extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Union Bank of Canada
Dividend No. 129

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Union Bank of Canada, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in the City of Winnipeg, and also at its branches, on and after Monday, the 2nd day of June, 1919, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of May next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. B. SHAW,
General Manager.
Winnipeg, April 17th, 1919.

The Dominion Bank
HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO
SIR EDMUND B. OSLER - President
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THE LONDON, ENGLAND, BRANCH
Of the Dominion Bank at 73 Cornhill, E.C.
Conducts a General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business, and has ample facilities for handling collections and remittances from Canada.
347

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA
EST'D 1873
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
AT ALL BRANCHES

THE MOLSONS BANK
Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855
Paid Up Capital - - - $4,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - - 4,800,000
Head Office, Montreal
Besides its 100 Branches in Canada, the Molsons Bank has agencies or representatives in almost all the large cities in the different countries of the world, offering its clients every facility for promptly transacting business in every quarter of the globe.
Edward C. Pratt, General Manager

SAME LAW FOR NATIONAL LINES AS FOR PRIVATE

Lose Public Confidence if Competitive Conditions Unequal

FULL OF DANGER

For Canadian National Railways Unless Fair Trial of Govt. Operation Compared With Private

By E. W. BEATTY, K.C.,
President, at Annual Meeting of the C.P.R.

Your directors are of the opinion that a reasonable amount of branch line construction should be gone on with as soon as conditions warrant, and the necessary statutory authority obtained. Resolutions will be submitted for your approval for the construction of the lines which are most urgently required. In this connection I should point out that in the matter of railway construction the country is faced with a condition quite unprecedented in the recent history of Canada, in that the National Railways and your company are the only large companies with resources sufficient to enable them to provide additional railway facilities to any substantial extent. Serious and continuing blunders in our railway policy have resulted in the Government being required to assume the ownership at present of 11,400 miles of railway, with the prospect of the acquisition of an additional 6,400 When this acquisition has been accomplished the principal competing systems in Canada will be your company and the Canadian National Railways. I have no apprehension as to the ability of you company, with its splendid facilities and equipment, and loyal and efficient officers and men, to obtain a fair share of the traffic, and to handle it expeditiously and well. I have no fear of Government ownership, but Government ownership apparently has some fear of private competition under equal conditions.

"Privileges" to C. N. R.

It has recently been found necessary to give the National Railways privileges in the matter of construction of railways not enjoyed by private companies and to exempt them from complying in other respects with the existing law as respecting railways. I sincerely trust that this policy of making one law for the National Railways and one for the Canadian Pacific and other private enterprises will neither be continued nor extended, because nothing would, in my opinion, be calculated to destroy confidence in Canadian railway enterprise more than a policy which would confer exclusive and peculiar rights on the National Railways designed to make the competitive conditions unequal. The subject of Government ownership has received much attention recently, but not nearly as much as the importance of the subject justifies. Notwithstanding our previous experience and that of the United States and Great Britain, Government ownership and operation of railways is to be attempted on a large scale.

Situation Dangerous One

The situation is full of danger which cannot be avoided or even minimized except by rigorously independent and non-political administration, which is at least difficult of establishment under our system of Government. This fact must, however, be obvious, that in no other way can the people of Canada obtain a correct appreciation of the results of Government operation of the systems which are or may hereafter come into its possession, than by their being administered in strict accordance with the laws of the country under which other companies have to operate, by their financial and accounting methods being made as precise and as accurate as the law now requires of private corporations and by the exact financial results being submitted to Parliament each year.

Different views may conceivably be held as to the wisdom of public ownership and operation of railways. My own views are sufficiently well known not to require repetition, but the fact is public ownership is already here, and experience only will show whether the difficulties I have mentioned in securing efficient and non-political administration can be overcome, and the country receive an adequate service at a minimum of loss.

No Further Obligations

I am satisfied the Government recognizes these difficulties and that a sincere and determined effort will be made to meet the situation. It would seem, however, to be obviously wise that the assumption of further obligations should at least be deferred until the practicability of Government administration, or administration under the aegis of the Government (which is quite inseparable from Government ownership) has been demonstrated. In the end the burden of the enterprises must be borne by the people, and the people are entitled to know whether the method of administration provided and the results of that administration are such, as warrant their approval of the continuance of extension of them in the interests of Canada.

REAL ESTATE MEN ORGANIZE

Revival of Business in Vancouver Brings a New Real Estate Exchange

By Special Representative

VANCOUVER.—Now that the real estate business of Vancouver has taken on a more active appearance, and since the Provincial Government passed legislation protecting the general public against what were known in the old days as "sharks," dealers have again organized on a more substantial basis and accordingly have formed the Vancouver Real Estate Exchange Limited. The first officers of the exchange are as follows: R. Kerr Houlgate, president; A. C. Stirrett, vice-president; G. L. Edwards, secretary. These are the directors: J. P. Nicholls, J. J. Banfield, J. W. McFarland, Stanley Burke, H. T. Devine, H. V. Sharples and J. W. Allan.

According to a preliminary announcement, the exchange does not propose to engage in a real estate business as was done with a similar institution prior to the war, but will operate with these objects: "To advance the interests of Vancouver and its citizens; to oppose the enactment of laws detrimental to said interests; to foster an equitable system of taxation and assessment; to work in conjunction with other bodies having similar objects in view and to secure the adoption and enforcement of sound rules of business, conduct and dealing among those engaged in the business"

In this connection, it may be interesting to note that the International Realty Association comprising the real estate interests of Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho and Alberta and British Columbia will hold its annual convention this year in Victoria on July 17-18-19. The executive of that body was last week meeting in Vancouver making the necessary arrangements. Upwards of twelve hundred firms are members of the International Association.

BRITISH SOLDIERS COMING TO CANADA

Many Anxious to Establish in This Country on Return to Civil Life

By Resident Representative.

LONDON—Enquiry at the various Provincial Government offices in London, reveal the fact that hundreds of applications have been received from Imperial soldiers desirous of re-establishing themselves in Canada on return to civil life. Personal contact between Canadian soldiers and English families has stimulated interest in Canada, and is expected to have a marked effect upon immigration when it is re-opened.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Dissatisfaction on the Part of Italian Shippers

WASHINGTON.—Government control, especially in the matter of shipping, is not commending itself in some other countries, any more than in the United States, according to information received in official quarters here.

Advices from Italy show dissatisfaction, which was particularly pronounced some weeks ago, when at a meeting of representatives of 47 Italian chambers and other trade and economic associations Government monopoly was vigorously attacked. The president of the Genoa Chamber of Commerce spoke in sharp denunciation of charging profits, for the benefit of the Government, on foodstuffs, and outlined the evil consequences arising therefrom.

Owing to the poor organization of the steamship service, the speaker said, 150,000 tons of food were lying idle in the port of Genoa, accounting for 50% of the prevailing food prices. He asked that the ships be returned to their owners at the earliest possible date, and also that huge quantities of raw material, then in possession of the war plants, be immediately placed on the market. The speaker also charged that in December, 1918, Greek steamship lines carried 1,500 tons of tobacco to New York, and yet the Italian Government was unable to secure stocks needed for its own factories. It was further claimed that the Government had lost 47,000,000 lire on coal business.

CONFISCATORY LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA

Water Rights Bill Passed Despite Some Strenuous Opposition

STRONG LANGUAGE

Leader of the Opposition Calls it "Legalized Robbery" and More High-Handed Than Acts of Bolshevists

By Special Representative

HALIFAX.—The Government's bill "An act relating to Water and Water Courses," the twinbill with the act modelled on the Ontario hydro-electric bill, has passed the lower house and now is in the legislative council. When it came up for a third reading it was vigorously assailed by W. L. Hall, the leader of the opposition, and Mr. Kinley, a liberal supporter of the Government. "I do not think there is any Government in Europe, not even the Bolshevik Government, more high-handed in taking away property and vested rights than this Government in the bill before the house. The water courses of Nova Scotia are potential water powers worth thousands of dollars, and the bill takes away these powers and dollars from the rightful owners and vests them in the crown without compensation. The developed water powers are in the same position as the undeveloped — the bill takes away the title in fee simple. Last year's bill was bad—this year's is absolutely unsound, dangerous and reflects on the integrity of the house and crown."

Mr. Hall went on and described the bill as "legalized robbery." He said that in passing it the Government would be absolutely disregarding grants it had made itself. Some water courses, now vested in private owners, had been granted one hundred and fifty years ago for valuable considerations. They were being taken away by the stroke of a pen without any compensation to the owners, although they represented a tremendous amount of money. The Government should put forward a succinct plan, he said, specifying exactly which water powers it wished to take over. The bill was not an expropriation measure but a wholesale removal of private rights and wiping out of titles with no attempt at compensation.

The Spirit of the Times

Hon. Mr. Armstrong, in defending the measure, said last year's bill was inconsistent with the bill constituting the hydro-electric commission, as it left the definite decision and regulation of matters pertaining to water powers to the commissioners appointed under the Water Powers investigation Act. Thus, with the new commission, control would be dual. The present bill left the question of compensation to the discretion of the hydro-electric commission and also made adequate provision for private rights. No riparian rights or constructions upon water courses, such as dams and mills, would be interfered with without compensation. The water courses themselves were of little value, unless they were conserved. No grants of land covered by water had been made during recent years. Mr. Armstrong said that the spirit of the times tended towards surrounding the public utilities with legislation so that they might be used for the benefit of the people at large. Mr. Hall's amendment would wipe all water power legislation from the statute books.

H. G. Bauld, one of the Halifax members who had suffered by the confiscatory act regarding fishing streams, referred to by THE FINANCIAL POST last week, remarked that he was much gratified over Mr. Hall's change of heart, because that gentleman had been the prime mover of the legislation which took away fishing rights from proprietors in whom they had been vested by the crown for many years. Thus do "chickens come home to roost."

Established Rights Defended

Mr. J. J. Kinley told the house that he was in sympathy with advanced legislation, but Nova Scotia was an old country of established rights, won by men only after long years of labor, effort, and hardship. Mr. Kinley pleaded the cause of his constituents in Lunenburg County, which had many rivers upon which innumerable small mills were constructed. The legislation should be circumscribed with some protection, not for the capitalist, but for the small farmer who depended upon his mill to eke out a bare existence. **The bill should not apply to streams already developed, or, if it did apply, they should come under the Expropriation Act. The people must be convinced that their rights were not to be affected and should not be inoculated with mistrust of the Government.**

In spite of these remonstrances the house gave the bill a third reading and sent it to the legislative council. The hydro-electric bill was also to have been taken up but Mr. Hall got it put off for a few days. It will also pass.

Wabash Railway has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended December 31, 1918. Surplus after charges and taxes amounted to $2,581,324, equal to $4.34 a share earned on the $59,464,500 5% profit sharing preferred stock "A." In the preceding year surplus was $4,172,045, which, after allowing 5% on the preferred "A" stock, was equivalent to $3.82 a share earned on the preferred "B" stock.

THE WORKERS ARE BUYING JEWELRY

A Boom in All Branches of Trade—From Cheap Goods to Diamonds

NEW YORK.—An incident of prevailing prosperity is the large volume of sales of commercial gold bars at the local assay office. This represents for the most part purchases by the jewelry trade. During April the New York Assay Office sold a total of $4,859,454 of jeweler's, or commercial, gold bars. This is unprecedented in the history of the Assay Office. The sales have been steadily increasing for some months past.

Activity in the jewelry trade has been one of the remarkable results of the higher wages that have come to the working classes throughout the country on account of the war. Buying from the wealthy appears to have fallen off. And it is not only cheap jewelry that the working classes or people of moderate means are buying. A jeweler in a position to speak with authority says: "It would surprise most people to see how the laboring man is buying jewelry and gold articles these days. Their purchases run all the way from $100 to $500 or $600. It seems to be a regular obsession with the wage earner who has accumulated a little money, to indulge in jewelry and gold ornaments of every description, even if their investments find their way later on to the pawn-shops."

The National City Bank makes a rather facetious reference to the prevailing activity in the jewelry trade in its current circular: "The jewelry trade in all grades," it says, "is booming, from the cheap goods to diamonds. Sales of diamonds are the largest ever known and at high prices. In rings and articles for the common trade, business is immense. It looks as though the return of the soldiers might be a factor here also. The June crop of weddings will be the biggest crop of the year, notwithstanding the Government's guaranty on wheat."

BIG DEFICIT IN U.S. RAIL CONTROL

Govt. Went Behind $192,000,000 for First Quarter of This Year

WASHINGTON.—Director general of railroads Hines believes that an advance in freight rates for the railroads of the country is not advisable at the present time. Though revenues are not keeping pace with expenses and a deficit is rolling up, the director general believes that more normal times should be awaited before the general rate level is changed.

The director general's attitude with respect to the financial situation confronting the roads was made plain in an official statement to-day in which he presents figures showing a deficit in Government operation of $226,000,000 in 1918, and $192,000,000 more for the first three months of the first quarter of 1919, a total of $418,000,000 for fifteen months of Government operation. He says that the April results probably will be worse than those for March, when the Eastern roads actually failed to make expenses, much less the rental guaranteed them by the Government, and for the country as a whole, earnings fell for short of the rental guarantee, though roads in the south, central and western territories had no actual loss.

Huge Total for Three Months

Notwithstanding this situation, Mr. Hines expresses the view that better results will come later in the year, and the deficit will at least be partly offset. It is this factor, he says, and the present abnormal conditions that lead to the conclusion that a rate increase is inadvisable to meet a situation that may prove temporary.

It is plain that Congress will have to take speedy action to relieve the railroad situation as soon as it is called. Provision has been made for May needs, but if it becomes necessary to carry the temporary financing plans to the end of the year the task will be a difficult one.

Ingersoll-Rand Company has issued its annual report for the year ended December 31, 1918, showing surplus after charges and Federal taxes, of [illegible] equivalent, after preferred di[illegible] $30.69 a share earned on the [illegible] common stock, as compared w[illegible] of $5,189,785, or $46.22 a share [illegible] 1917.

ISSUE BETWEEN RAILROADS AND STEEL MAKERS

May Not be Orders Even if Prices Are Brought Down

PRODUCTION GOES OFF

Mills To-day Are Working to Only About Sixty Per Cent. of Capacity and That is Now Being Reduced

By **A. R. KENNEDY**
Editor "Canadian Machinery"

If there are any remaining clauses, reasonable or unreasonable, that have not been brought forward to account for the fact that the buying of steel is not brisk, they should, by all means, be marched to the front right away. Just now the business world seems to have run dry of good reasons to shove forward to explain the waiting attitude of the public in regard to the buying of steel.

The last big attempt made was that the buying public was hanging its hat on the price muddles at Washington, and once that was cleared up things would go along nicely. This does not appear to be the case any longer because the public in general has forgotten all about the wrangle in which Director General Hines of the Railroad Board and officials of the Department of Commerce were engaged. In fact the only feeling about it may be that were Hines to start in buying it might set the pace for others. Against this is the fact that the Railroad Administration, contrary to general belief, is not in need of much steel, and the total of their orders would not make much difference one way or the other to the mills.

Talk of returning to an open market is largely discounted. An open market is not sought by the steel men. The one thing that could definitely find out whether there was an open market or not would be a good big tonnage order coming into the market. There are many who put forward the opinion that such a happening would soon take the keen edge off the price schedule of March 21.

About Railroad Buying

There has been so much talk about railroad buying in United States that one might easily have gathered the opinion that were the roads to come into the market with their full requirements the mills would have so much to do that they would not care whether the public bought steel or stayed at home. Rails have been mentioned as the chief item, but the statistics of rail production for 1918, which have been made public recently, indicate that in that year the roads received some 1,400,000 tons of steel rails for replacement purposes, and comparison with the figures of other years shows that such an amount was well above rather than below the amounts used in former years. Then it is known that this year was started with the roads having 1,200,000 tons on order, and the last of these will be cleared up in July. This supply will, it is safe to say, take care of most of the replacement work that will be done during this year.

What Can They Afford

Then again, it is well to consider the purchasing power of the railroads of the United States as they stand at the present moment. The public mind has been trained in the wrong channel. It often figures the railroads as some immense corporation with so much money behind the concern that it is not necessary to sit tight on expenditures. As a matter of fact the railroads of United States for the four months following the signing of the armistice, earned $114,000,000, while the Government guarantee for the period is $259,000,000. Under these circumstances is it likely that the railroads, even under Government supervision, are going to come into the steel market for material they can do without, simply for the sake of lending stability to the market?

The Pittsburgh correspondent of the POST sums the matter up tersely when he says:

> "Thus the outcome of the present negotiations between the steel committee and the Railroad Administration is likely to be just as follows:
>
> (1) The steel producers will refuse further price concessions.
>
> (2) The Railroad Administration will point out that it has no orders to place anyhow."

Operations are Lower

Very reliable reports have it that the rate of production now is on an average of 60 per cent. of capacity. But this is declining. Steel makers must be in a quandary what to do about the fixed price business. At first the impression went abroad that it had the sanction of the Department of Justice, but this is not a fact, as the price regulation business has been denied this support. Once the prices are reduced it might result in values falling below present selling prices, and production costs are still high, and going higher as the rate of production decreases.

GENERAL MOTORS' GROWTH

Authorized Capital to be Brought Above Billion Mark

New York.—Announcement by the General Motors Corporation of plans to bring the authorized capitalization above the $1,000,000,000 mark is only a further expression of the purpose to place this company in the same position in the motor world that U.S. Steel occupies in the steel industry. Furthermore it will mean that General Motors will take rank with U.S. Steel as a member of the exclusive class of industrials whose capitalization touches the billion dollar figure.

Interests close to the du Ponts have always insisted that their interest in General Motors affairs meant expansion plans on a more stupendous scale than has ever been dreamed of. Latest action of General Motors' directors confirms this.

It is interesting to note that W. C. Durant, president of General Motors, denies in connection with these financial plans that his concern has been in negotiation or contemplates negotiation looking toward a merger with Ford, Maxwell or other companies of this class. General Motors, it is true, may take over other concerns engaged in the automobile accessory business in order to make it even more self-contained than now.

POLITICAL GOSSIP FROM DOWN EAST

Speculation as to Whether Liberal Unionists Have Burned Their Bridges

By **Staff Representative**

ST. JOHN, N. B.—There is much interested speculation in the Maritime Provinces as to when, if ever, the Liberals among the crew of the Unionist ship of state will make the jump to the Liberal lifeboat. The distance between the two craft is widening, and Liberals in the Maritime Provinces feel that the longer those on what they regard as the waterlogged Unionist ship hesitate, the greater will be their danger of being lost. In regard, they say, to the spectacular situation they must not be considered as harrowed and prayerful spectators. With rare exceptions they would rather see their old friends disappear beneath the cruel waves of oblivion than not.

So far as the Liberal representatives in the Cabinet from the Maritime Provinces are concerned the general expectation is that A. K. Maclean will stand irresolutely on the deck, torn between love and duty, but that duty will prevail and he will stand by the ship. With Carvell it is different. Liberals in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick believe he is ready to jump at any time, and may seize the War Times Election Act as constituting the psychological moment. It may be recalled that he fought it bitterly in 1917 when it was introduced, and cursed it in the House and in the corridors. When he eventually swallowed it he made no concealment of the fact that it was a fishy piece of legislation, and that the bones stuck in his throat. In 1918, when the Act was introduced making provision that bye-elections be held a week after nomination instead of 28 days, Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved an amendment that the War Times Election Act be repealed Carvell voted against this, but did so with a bad grace and declared he never was so much ashamed of any vote he ever cast. It is expected that the War Times Election Act will be up towards the close of this session, and then there will be discussion. The West is strong for the perpetuation of its principles in peace time. The Great War Veterans favor it. There will be a fight before it goes through the Cabinet. The Act will contain provisions to which Carvell will be so strongly antagonistic that he will be provided with the strongest possible excuse for leaving the Government, and it is more than likely that he will seize this as his opportunity of getting out of the Unionist Government and party and getting back to the Liberal fold—if he can. In New Brunswick they say that there is not a constituency that will receive him, and that he is politically dead.

—T. M. F.

HOLT-RENFREW DEAL

Montreal Interests Secure Control of Fur Company

QUEBEC.—A group of Canadian capitalists, mostly Montrealers, have purchased controlling interests in Holt, Renfrew & Co., Ltd., with stores at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. The names of the purchasers have not been disclosed yet, but it is understood that the business will be continued under the same firm name and will be practically the same organization as at present. The amount involved in the deal is said to be a million and a half dollars.

UNITED FARMERS GO INTO BINDER TWINE BUSINESS

Back Their Own Organization at Inconvenience to Themselves

MARKETING PROBLEM

Retailer Will Have to Justify Position as Essential Economic Factor—Hardware and Metal's Arguments

The United Farmers of Ontario who have been following the example of the Western organizations in community merchandising have purchased in the neighborhood of 1,000 tons of binder twine for distribution to their local branches, and their quantity represented quite a percentage of the volume of binder twine sold in the Province of Ontario. The result has been that a greater number of retailers have sent in cancellations of their bookings with the manufacturers and are stepping out of the sales arena altogether.

It might be well to consider where the Canadian manufactures stood when approached by the representatives of the farmers with orders. According to *Hardware and Metal* they were a unit in refusing to sell the organization, one firm stating that they had turned down an order for 600 tons. Their reason and that of the other manufacturers was simply that the retailers had handled the business satisfactorily; the dealers were operating on a small margin and they felt they should be protected. The Farmers' Association representative then went to Chicago, where an initial order for 600 tons, it is understood, was placed with the International Harvester Co., and this was later increased to 1,000 tons. The price at which they bought is supposed to be pretty close to that paid by the retail merchant for his supplies from the Canadian manufacturer.

Dealers Can Compete

A representative of one of the large Canadian companies, points out that the dealers, by buying early, could, when selling on exactly the same basis as that governing sales by the United Farmers to their members, be in a position to compete. The transaction would not show much profit, it is true, but the business would be going through the legitimate channels. Arguing the case of the retailer *Hardware and Metal* says:

> The farmer buys through the organization, he pays 10 per cent. cash down when he places his order; the minimum amount he can buy is 50 pounds, there are no broken packages; at the tail end of the season he cannot secure one or two balls of twine to complete his harvesting, he has to arrange to come into town on the day the car arrives to take delivery.
>
> Now this is not the most favorable arrangement for any buyer to be placed in with any line of goods. In the first place, should the price decline he has to pay the high price—the dealer would probably protect the farmer against a decline. The farmer buys 50 or 100 pounds of twine, whatever he considers he may need, if it is a bad season and he has 25 pounds left over he is again facing a possible decline in the price. On an advancing market this might be all right, but it seems as though the peak must have been reached and lower prices may be expected.
>
> Then again it may be a good season—the farmer may want 10 or 20 pounds more of twine to complete operations. Where is he going to get it if the dealer is eliminated—will he want to buy 50 pounds from the association, and isn't it more than likely that he may find the association supplies exhausted? Is this a good proposition?
>
> There is also the question of delivery The farmer may be compelled to lose two or three hours or even half a day coming into town to get his twine, which will cost him more than the total value of the twine let alone any ¼c or ½c he might pay the merchant for carrying the stock. He also has to complete payment—there is no putting off the evil day to see how the crop turns out, and if it is a bad one, making that an excuse to withhold payment of the account as he would the merchant.
>
> In spite of the activities of the farmers' clubs, the retailer is not going to be eliminated. Whether the merchant wants it or not there is a field for him in handling twine—where a line such as this is sold in competition with the world he cannot expect a big margin of profit. Quick turnover on a cash basis is the answer; the manufacturers have endeavored to protect the merchant—is the merchant going to carry on or let the business slide?
>
> Prior to the war there was a considerable amount of binder twine imported from the Old Country and it has been hinted that an effort to secure supplies in that market will be made next year.
>
> The farmers' organizations out West have been handling twine for quite a number of years, but this is the first time that the Ontario farmer has been a factor in handling any large quantity through the organization to which he now lends his support. What the future will bring forth is still problematical.

An Important Principle

The principle of community buying which is involved is an important one and the experiment will no doubt be watched with interest by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. The present system of manufacturing and distributing goods has up to the present time been proven the most sound from an economic standpoint and despite disparaging references to the service of middleman and the profits of the small retailer, it has justified itself.

If the consumer is willing to perform for himself a portion of the service rendered by any or all of these and himself shoulder the financial and other risks involved then such an arrangement as has been made in this case may be successful. However, experience has shown that in many cases the consumer soon wearies of performing for himself a service which can be otherwise more economically and efficiently rendered by others. The retailer who studies his business closely and works along efficient lines in cooperation with wholesaler and manufacturer should not greatly fear the competition of the community system. However, both retailer and wholesaler must be ready to justify their position as factors in an efficient scheme of merchandise distribution. Binder twine represents a commodity which adapts itself to the idea of community merchandising but even here the experiment is one in which the ultimate benefits are still to be proven.

THE FINANCIAL POST understands that Canadian manufacturers are not particularly suffering at present from the action of the United Farmers, having found a market for at least a large portion of their output in Roumania.

NOVA SCOTIA WILL MAKE FARM LOANS

Legislation Now Being Considered by the Provincial House

By **Special Representative**

HALIFAX.—A bill is before the legislature constituting the Nova Scotia Farm Board, to consist of three members to be appointed by the Government. The purposes of the board are to lend money to agriculturists on the security of first mortgages on farm lands, to borrow money for the objects of the board, to make provision for the placing of returned soldiers or other persons with farmers in order that they be instructed in farming, and to make loans to a farmer who desires to erect a dwelling house on his farm for the occupation of any married man employed by him as a farmer. It is provided that the members of the board shall act without compensation, but shall be allowed traveling expenses.

The bill enacts that every loan shall be expended for one or more of the following purposes: The acquiring of land for agricultural purposes. The permanent improvement of property mortgaged. For productive purposes connected with the development of such property. For payment of liabilities previously incurred, for such purposes. For building of houses for farmers' help. For such additional purposes that may meet with the special approval of the board and upon such conditions as the board may think advisable in each case.

All monies shall be expended under the supervision of the Board. No loan shall be made for an amount greater than seventy per cent. of the board's valuation of the property offered as security. All loans shall be made for a term of thirty years.

The bill provides for the repayment of the loans in equal monthly or annual instalments, but says that the board may remit the whole or any part of the first five instalments. The interest charged shall be sufficient to pay the interest on and the cost of raising the money. The funds required by the board shall be raised by provincial loans, and whenever an advance is made to the board mortgages to an amount at least equal to the advance shall be hypothecated to the provincial treasurer.

BLACK-LISTS SUSPENDED

A Step Towards Normalizing International Trade

OTTAWA—A long stride towards normalizing international trade has been taken by the Allied and Associated Governments in suspending all war-time black lists. The information was conveyed in a special cable to the Canadian Trade Commission from London on Friday, April 25, though Reuter's Agency did not carry the news until the following Monday. These lists contained the names of several thousand merchants who had intimate relations with either enemy governments or traders of enemy nationality. There was an especially long list in Spain and in South America. The cablegram also reports an extensive widening of import opportunities among the northern neutral countries and Switzerland. In brief, it points to the removal of the national rationing plan for those countries and the abrogation of most embargoes. War material, however, is still prohibited. Imports generally will go to those neutrals without the limitation of quantities which has been in force since the second year of the war. **The usual guarantee against reshipment to enemy countries must be furnished by consignees from the centralized bodies in their respective countries.**

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A good banking connection is an essential to the success of the manufacturer or merchant.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up, $15,000,000. Reserve Fund, $15,000,000

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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Over 560 Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, Central and South America.

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Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament.
NINETEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN
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INCORPORATED 1855

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A. H. Campbell, W. R. Bawlf, John I. McFarland.
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The banking facilities we offer business men include an accurate and prompt collection service, the advantage of our numerous Branches and correspondents covering all important points in the Dominion, long experience in Canadian banking (since 1855), extensive connections, careful attention to detail and ample resources.

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NEW YORK—National Bank of Commerce. CHICAGO—First National Bank. LONDON, ENG.—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Limited.

Please Ask Questions

IF you, as a subscriber to THE FINANCIAL POST, desire information on any Canadian security, or other financial matter, you have the privilege of requesting it from the publishers of THE POST. Enquiries are treated confidentially and are answered by mail. Please enclose stamp for reply.

COMPLICATIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA MINING LEASES

Legislature to Rule in Action Between the Big Companies

MANY DIFFICULTIES

Trouble Largely Due to Indiscriminate Granting of Rights—Government Might Step in and Itself Take Control

By Staff Representative

The Nova Scotia Legislature has now before it the very difficult and potentially troublesome question of acting as judge in the issue which has arisen between the two great corporations which divide between them the responsibility of being the backbone of the larger part of the material prosperity of the Province. The Government itself is vitally interested, because it derives a large part of its annual revenue from royalties on the coal produced by the companies concerned.

Broadly speaking, the sphere of operations of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. and the Dominion Steel Corporation is divided by Sydney Harbor. Among the leases acquired are those for certain submarine areas running from one to three miles seaward. By introducing thoroughly modern methods, opening new mines, and the expenditure of very large sums of money the Dominion Company has increased the annual output of coal from 720,000 tons to over four and a half millions. The Nova Scotia Company's sphere of operations lies north of Sydney Harbor. One portion of its property, the Florence Mine, consisted of submarine areas, which it is now claimed are worked out.

Complications of Leases

The Government of Nova Scotia seems not to have had any well formulated policy in the grading of leases for submarine areas. The result is that a map of the coal leases on both sides of Sydney Harbor now looks somewhat like a picture of an intoxicated artist of the cubist school. The leases on the north or Scotia side of the harbor now run seaward in this fashion: Scotia land areas and a certain frontage of submarine areas covering the Florence Mine, which Scotia claims is worked out; Dominion Coal submarine areas; the Burchell areas, recently acquired by Dominion Coal; Scotia submarine areas. On the south or Dominion Coal side of the harbor we find: Dominion Coal land areas; Dominion submarine areas; Scotia submarine areas.

This checkerboard arrangement arose somewhat as follows: The Dominion Coal Co. secured submarine areas running along not only its own front, but that of its competitor. C. O. McDonald owned certain submarine areas farthest out to sea, running along the fronts of both companies, and he convinced the Scotia people that it would be to their advantage to possess them, which they did.

Each Blames the Other

It will be seen that the Provincial Government, instead of pursuing the obviously proper policy of granting submarine areas only to those who owned the land areas on which they worked, granted them indiscriminately, with the result that each of the two big companies now finds itself more or less blanketed by the other. Scotia now finds its northern submarine areas worked out, and the Dominion areas standing in the way of its reaching its property beyond; and it makes the claim that the Dominion Company will eventually be confronted by a similar situation, which the latter company does not admit.

Scotia now comes to the Legislature and says its future welfare and actual existence is endangered by the mixed condition of these areas. It proposes that the Legislature should effect a regrouping of the properties, allotting to the Dominion Coal Co. all the undersea bases on the southern side of the harbor, and to the Scotia Co. those on the north. The Dominion Co. claims that this arrangement, or any regrouping, would be unfair and prejudicial to them, and cites specific agreements in the lease guaranteeing the unimpaired continuance of their rights during the life of their lease.

As far back as 1877, H. S. Poole, who was then chief Inspector of Mines for Nova Scotia, drew attention to the necessity of restricting each submarine lease to a certain frontage on the adjoining coast, taking into consideration the outcrop of the seams rather than a given superficial extent, but the Government seems to have iguored his wise recommendations.

An Arrangement Made

During the past few weeks representatives of both interests have been urging their cases upon the Government, and it is understood that an arrangement has been effected, the terms of which will shortly be announced. An interesting proposal was made by the Halifax Morning Chronicle in February, when the situation was exposed to the public. It was that if the two companies could not adjust their differences between themselves, the Province should recall all leases heretofore granted by it with respect to submarine areas and either preserve the coal under the sea as a reserve, or make such readjustment in the leases as would fully serve the interests of the Province. It was concluded that the valuable privileges granted in the leases was for the benefit of the people of the Province primarily, both to insure a large supply of coal at a reasonable price, and a means of revenue from the royalties, which, it may be mentioned, have amounted in the case of the Dominion Company to over eight and a half million dollars to date. Whether the Legislature will follow so seemingly drastic a policy remains to be seen. The fact that the Government's lack of policy in granting leases as it has done is largely responsible for the present situation, would probably make them hesitate to correct their blunder in that fashion: though there is undoubtedly a strong feeling that unless reason governs the companies in settling their policy of operations the Government would be justified in taking any steps necessary for the general welfare of the Province.

—T. M. F.

AMES-HOLDEN

Ames-Holden-McCready securities have shared in the recent market activity and sales have been in the greatest volume recorded to date this year. The preferred stock has moved up as high as 81 and the common to 34⅞.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Asbestos Corporation stocks have been in demand in the late activity with the common moving up around 65 and the preferred to 79.

B.C. PACKERS

There has been an increasing interest displayed in B. C. Packers throughout the last week, and the price for the common has touched close to 54. Hints are being circulated that the stock may pay more than five per cent. in dividends. The company's earnings have been gratifying and certainly the outlook for packers is good, provided the catch this season is normally large. Nevertheless, the industry is rather a precarious one, and perhaps it would be better to maintain a moderate dividend, than to increase it temporarily.

OTTAWA POWER

The Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company is one of the strongest and most successful of Canadian public utility companies, according to Greenshields & Co. It has no bonded debt of its own and has paid dividends on its $1,000,000 common shares without interruption for thirteen years. It guarantees unconditionally principal and interest of the $1,000,000 Ottawa Gas Company Refunding 6% bonds. For the last four years there have been available for this bond interest five times the amount required.

The bonds have a long time to run, being due March 1st, 1939. The yield is over 5.90% at 101. They are an excellent investment.

CANADIAN COTTONS

Canadian Cottons common stock has shared in the late market activity, and prices have since last report moved up from 85 to close to 90.

Sixth Annual Financial Statement and Directors' Report

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

Formerly The A. Macdonald Company Limited, *Wholesale Grocers*

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

W. P. Riley, President and General Manager.
H. C. Cowdry, Secretary-Treasurer.

Report to Shareholders

The profits for the year, after deducting all operating charges, interest on Bank Loans, making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and writing off depreciation on warehouse plant, office and delivery equipment, and also writing off a further sum for ordinary depreciation on buildings, amounted to the sum of $303,463.60. This is $20,387.21 in excess of the profits of the previous year.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account carried forward from the 31st December, 1917, of $124,442,75 was reduced during the year by

$500.00 representing the write off, of the Good Will account of The Riley Ramsey Company, Limited.

The current year's profits of $303,463.60 have been distributed as follows:—

$53,004.00 has been added to Special Reserve Account as provided for in By-law No. 10, thereby increasing that Reserve to $305,185.50.

$250,459.60 balance has been transferred to the credit of Profit and Loss Account increasing same to $369,902.35.

At a meeting of your Directors, June 25th, 1918, it was decided to change the name of the Company to Western Grocers Limited. Supplementary Letters Patent were issued by the Secretary of State for Canada authorizing it. The change to the new name was successfully accomplished. All of the ten wholesale grocery houses owned and controlled by your Company now operate under the one name, Western Grocers Limited.

New Stock Certificates as issued will bear the new name, but there is no necessity for shareholders to exchange their old certificate.

Investment in warehouse properties increased during the year. This is due to the advantageous purchase of the warehouse occupied by us at Regina, additions to our Saskatoon warehouse and the fact that the Port Arthur warehouse is now carried on our books through the merging of the Riley Ramsey Company Limited into Western Grocers Limited.

Your Company has no bonded or mortgage indebtedness other than an unmatured mortgage of $27,180.00 on property acquired from Riley Ramsey Company Limited.

The accumulation of dividends on the outstanding Preference Stock of your Company amounted on December 31st, 1918, to $618,380. This accumulation has since been distributed through the issue of additional Preference Stock, assent to which action was given by Preference Shareholders. The Company has also since declared the first quarterly dividend for 1919 payable in cash, on the entire issue of Preference Shares and anticipates being able to continue payment of same.

Sales for the year showed a satisfactory gain over those of the previous year with corresponding net results.

The outlook for 1919 trade in the territory served by our houses is favorable.

Submitted on behalf of the Directors.

W. P. RILEY,
President.

Winnipeg, Man., May 6th, 1919.

Balance Sheet, as of December 31st, 1918

ASSETS

	As at December 31st 1918	1917	Increase *Decrease
Warehouse Properties—			
Winnipeg and Branches at Appraisal Company's valuations as of December, 1912, and additions to date, less depreciation and encumbrance at $27,180 on Port Arthur property...	$ 731,152.80	$ 620,377.98	$110,774.82
Plant and Equipment—			
Including Office Furniture, Motor Trucks and Delivery Equipment (less depreciation)	72,536.26	64,139.25	8,397.01
Investments—			
Outside Real Estate and Building...	66,126.00	6,000.00	60,126.00
Dominion of Canada War Loan......	....	5,000.00	**5,000.00**
Advances to and Stock held in Subsidiary Company	198,648.00	414,892.47	**216,243.57**
	$1,068,463.96	$1,110,409.70	**$ 41,945.74**
Current and Working Assets—			
Merchandise	$1,741,429.16	$1,632,860.10	$108,569.06
Accounts Receivable (Customers) ...	1,400,451.57	1,228,348.56	172,103.01
Sundry Debtors (including advances on Merchandise)	47,696.80	67,483.66	**19,786.86**
Cash on Hand and in Banks.......	75,915.49	72,998.59	2,916.90
	$3,265,493.02	$3,001,690.91	$263,802.11
Other Assets—			
Prepaid Insurance, Interest and Stationery on Hand	25,872.15	23,536.60	2,335.55
Deferred Charges re Organization ...	....	13,461.64	**13,461.64**
	$ 25,872.15	$ 36,998.24	**$ 11,126.09**
Good Will and Trade Marks	3,111,722.26	3,111,722.26	....
Grand Total Assets............	$7,471,551.39	$7,260,821.11	$210,730.28

LIABILITIES

	1918	1917	Increase *Decrease
Bank Loans—			
Secured	$1,664,095.21	$1,825,536.64	**$161,441.43**
Trade Liabilities—			
Notes and Accounts Payable to Trade Creditors	365,568.33	278,398.58	87,169.75
	$2,029,663.54	$2,103,935.22	$ 74,271.68
Special Reserve—			
As provided for in By-law No. 10....	252,181.50	199,177.50	53,004.00
Surplus—			
Profit and Loss Credit	422,906.35	190,908.39	231,997.96
Capital Stock—			
Preferred	1,766,800.00	1,766,800.00	....
Common	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	....
Grand Total Liabilities.........	$7,471,551.39	$7,260,821.11	$210,730.28
Contingent Liabilities—			
Bank Guarantee for Advances to Subsidiary Company	$ 400,000.00		

*The figures in black indicate decrease.

To the Shareholders
Western Grocers Limited.

We have audited the accompanying Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1918, with the books and accounts of the Company. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required. Subject to the qualification that no provision has been made for War Taxes for the years 1917 and 1918, the Balance Sheet, in our opinion, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as at December 31, 1918, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books.

(Signed) MARWICK, MITCHELL, PEAT & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Winnipeg, Man., March 8, 1919.

SAYS WESTERN FARMERS NOT FOR FREE TRADE

An Open Letter by Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers

TO W. J. BULMAN

Charges Made That Manufacturers' Association is Misrepresenting the Position of the Farmers

Editor, THE FINANCIAL POST:

Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed a copy of an open letter to the president of the Manufacturers' Association, from Mr. J. B. Musselman, general secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in reply to a recent advertisement in the public press. The letter is self-explanatory and the same is being sent with a request for its publication in your paper. If you make use of it will you kindly favor us with marked copy, and oblige,

Respectfully yours,
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Assn.
Regina, May 3, 1919.

THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASS'N, LTD.
Regina, Sask.,
March 21, 1919.

Mr. W. J. Bulman,
President of Canadian Manufacturers' Ass'n.
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—I have just perused with considerable interest your four-column blocked-in advertisement, headed: "Where Will the Revenue Come From?" running in the daily papers. You are paying good money for this, so I presume you are employing experts in its preparation. Therefore, if they have failed you in the preparation of the matter contained you would be pleased to be made aware of the fact.

Even as a farmer I have heard that there are certain essential rules in display advertising which require to be followed if the same is to bring permanent returns. Quacks, wildcatters, and a certain low type of politician ignore these rules because they do not look for permanent returns or to win the respect and confidence of their leaders, but rather do they hope by camouflage and chicanery to win snap judgment and gain quick though temporary results. However, since the Canadian Manufacturers' Association cannot be classed amongst those, and since I am assuming that its president, at least, is an honest man, I am impelled to write you as follows:

Essentials of Truthfulness

One of the essentials of good advertising and perhaps its foremost, is truthfulness. I do not mean by that merely that every purported statement of fact must be a fact, but that facts shall not be deliberately so assembled as to deceive. Therefore, since several statements of your elaborate advertisement are contrary to the fact as they relate to the Western Grain Growers, and also since they have every earmark of being deliberately so, I feel persuaded that I shall be rendering you a service in pointing out where your expert hirelings have shown that either they do not know the facts, or else that they are deliberately misrepresenting them.

The tariff and taxation reforms for which the Western Grain Growers are agitating are contained in what is known as the Farmers' National Political Platform, as adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture at Winnipeg on November 29, 1910. Nowhere in this platform is free trade with the United States asked for, either now or ever. Yet your advertisement states in bold type that "The Western Grain Growers come forward with insistent demands for reciprocity now and free trade later, with the United States." This, therefore, if not a deliberate falsehood, is at least not a truthful statement.

Misquoting Platform

The burden of the rest of your advertisement is an attempt to make the impression that the Western farmers hope to escape bearing a fair share of the necessary taxation of the country, all of which you do not seem to think it necessary to prove by statements of fact, evidently assuming that the mere suggestion will bear fruit. Nevertheless, you again quote us by saying, "They ask the Dominion Government to impose the following taxes, namely, a direct tax on unimproved land." Here again you have grossly misquoted the platform of the council: subsection a, paragraph 4, of which reads: "By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources." What farmers are asking for is that all farm lands be taxed by the Federal Government, but that this taxation be levied on the basis of the unimproved value of the land. It is difficult to believe that this misquotation of the platform is accidental. At least, if it is, you will be glad to be correctly informed.

Increased Taxation

Again, you quote, "Increased taxation on corporations." While this is not absolutely a false quotation, it is a misrepresentation. Subsection C, of paragraph 4, reads: "By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations," and if to be dealt with by so great and influential an organization as yours, ought to have been so quoted.

You then proceed to state that vacant lands are now taxed by the various units of Government, all with the assumption that the Farmers' platform asks for direct taxation on vacant lands only. Again, a gross misrepresentation, based on a misstatement of facts.

Again, in your closing paragraph you say: "If the Grain Growers are to escape almost all taxation"; and this is in the face of the fact that the first recommendation for increased taxation, contained in the taxation proposals of the Farmers' National Political Platform, viz.: Subsection A, of paragraph 4, is a request for a direct tax on all farming lands and roads: "By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources."

It would of course be easy to attack and refute your argument, but I am assuming, sir, that you are an honest man, and that once you have been informed of the misstatements in your glaring and extensive advertisement, you will immediately take steps to correct the same and to give your corrections equal publicity with that of your misstatements. I await, therefore, this action as due from the president of a very great and influential organization, who has discovered that those for whose action he is responsible have seriously misrepresented the organized farmers of Canada. In order that you may have the text of the platform before you I am enclosing herewith a copy of same.

Creating Antagonism

The facts as herein stated by me are of course well known to us in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, so that your unfortunate advertisement is serving in this country only to create antagonism toward your organization, which, of course, in unfortunate since our foremost Grain Grower leaders, while differing radically from you in our school of economic thought, are anxious to avoid the all too evident tendency for the development of class antagonism as between the organized farmer and the manufacturers. Let us fight out this problem by fair and honest methods and you are welcome to all the display advertising which your tariff-made profits make it so easy for you to pay for. Awaiting an early reply through the press, I am,

Yours truly,
J. B. MUSSELMAN.
Central Secretary the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

A Two Million Acre Park

THE Provincial Government of Ontario earned the gratitude of all lovers of out-of-doors when it set apart, in 1893, nearly two million acres of heavily timbered land starred with beautiful lakes and winding streams, as preserve for the wild things and a recreation ground for the people. They called it Algonquin Park. Away up in the "Highlands of Ontario," 200 miles north of Toronto, 170 miles west of Ottawa, and two thousand feet above the level of the sea, this lovely region remains to-day, unspoiled, a perfect refuge for the creatures of the forest, and an ideal camping ground for the sportsman and business man.

The Grand Trunk operate hotel and log cabin camps, which offer first class accommodation in this wild and rugged playground. Illustrated descriptive matter for the asking. Apply to Grand Trunk Agent or C. E. Horning, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

Money is needed
For the Tasks ahead:

The wheels of Industry must hum again now that the smoke of battle has died down.

To realize the great opportunities of the Re-construction Era money is needed.

Any of the following carefully-selected Bonds, which bear our recommendation, is an investment which should appreciate in value with the future prosperity of our Country.

Cedar Rapids Mfg, & Power - 5's
Laurentide Power - - - 5's
Southern Canada Power - 6's
Ottawa Gas - - - - 6's

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
LIMITED

222 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Que.
Mercantile Trust Bldg. HAMILTON, Ont.
1404 C.P.R. Bldg. TORONTO, Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1849

BRADSTREET'S

Offices Throughout the Civilized World

We Present a Record---Not a Prospectus.

Reputation gained by years of vigorous, conscientious and successful work.

Thomas C. Irving
General Manager Western Canada
TORONTO

Invest In Victory Bonds

We can offer these bonds--due at any maturity—at the best market price.

F. H. DEACON & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
INVESTMENTS
97 BAY STREET, TORONTO

PUT YOUR MONEY INTO

Victory Bonds

We can suggest no safer, more profitable or more convenient investment than Victory Bonds. Present quotations are attractive as prices will steadily increase. We will buy or sell for you at the best market price.

Lists, quotations and details of securities on request.

Write or telephone your orders at our expense.

JOHN STARK & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1870 MEMBERS Toronto Stock Exchange
ROYAL BANK BUILDING - - - TORONTO

Stocks Wanted

Goderich Elevator
Trust & Guarantee
Sterling Bank

J. E. CARTER
Investment Broker, Guelph, Ont

DON'T RATTLE
USE-A-WRENCH
ENDURANCE BRAND
NEVER WEAR OUT
SEE YOUR JOBBER
Canadian Billings & Spencer Limited Welland

The Mercantile Agency
R. G. DUN & CO.

Consult us before extending credit or if customers are delinquent.

Canadian Offices:

Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Vancouver, Victoria.

Address enquiries to

R. G. DUN & CO.
Dominion Bank Bldg. - Toronto, Can.

"TEXTILE" BUYS "COTTONS" MILL FOR $2,375,000

Transaction Between Big Companies Involves $875,000 Cash

RECORD PROFITS

Canadian Cottons Statement Will Show Stronger Liquid Position—Big Export Orders

By Resident Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Several favorable developments in connection with Canadian Cottons sent the stock up to a new high this week, a few days before the annual meeting, which will be held next week.

One of these is the coming sale of the Mount Royal mill to the Dominion Textile Company, at the conclusion of a ten-year lease. The terms, THE FINANCIAL POST is informed, call for a total payment of the property of $2,375,000. Of this, Textile will hand over $1,500,000 in bonds and $875,000 in cash. The latter will be placed in the hands of the trustees for the bondholders of Canadian Cottons, including the original holders of the Mount Royal Spinning Company, who accepted bonds as part payment when Canadian Cottons took over the mill nearly ten years ago.

This transaction will greatly improve the liquid position of Canadian Cottons, and is regarded generally as a favorable proposition for the company.

Another factor is the forthcoming report, which, it is learned, will show new high totals, both in sales and in profits. This latter, in spite of the fact that recent cuts in prices of textile goods by all the Canadian mills will result in a lessening of the inventory valuation and of the profits as well.

Then there is the certainty of large orders for European account, starting with Roumania, which will make certain that the mills can run well to capacity.

SHAWINIGAN IN LONDON

Will Have English Office to Market Products

Announcement was made this week by the Shawinigan Water & Power Company of its intention to open an office in London at an early date for the purpose of further developing the sale of the products of the various subsidiary companies allied to the Shawinigan enterprise. A large market exists in Great Britain and Western Europe for the products of the Canada Carbide Company, manufacturers of carbide of calcium; the Canadian Electro Products Co., Limited, manufacturers of acetic acid, acetaldehyde and a number of other important chemical products related to acetic acid. The production of these manufacturing companies has been used by the Government to a large extent during the war. The capacity of these plants has been increased and the efficiency in manufacture has reached such a point that it has become possible for these Canadian manufacturing concerns to compete in the export markets on a most favorable basis.

The company's stock has been in good demand this week and the price has moved up considerably, touching as high as 127½.

OGILVIE MILLING

Strength in milling stocks has been shared by Ogilvie, which has sold as high as 222 this week. At the beginning of April there was a slump which carried the price as low as 195, but the present price shows little improvement over the January level.

A HOLIDAY

You Will Appreciate

THE Muskoka Lakes have won a commanding place among the summer playgrounds of this continent. They draw their devotees each season from every centre of importance in Canada and the United States. The Muskoka group is composed of three large lakes and some smaller ones. The principal lakes, often called "The Three Graces," are Rosseau, Joseph and Muskoka. When you consider that Muskoka resorts are within three and a half hours ride by the Grand Trunk from Toronto, and proportionately accessible from many other large centres, no more delightful trip can be planned. A pleasant journey by train; a delightful sail of from one to four hours through beautiful lake and island scenery; a sojourn at a well conducted hotel or boarding house, indulging in such recreations as golf, bathing, sailing and fishing. For full particulars and booklet regarding this territory, apply to Grand Trunk Agent, or C. E. Horning, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM

Minister of Marine Asks Additional $30,000,000

OTTAWA. — An important pronouncement on the Government's shipbuilding program was made by Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Naval Affairs, when he asked the House of Commons Thursday to vote another thirty million dollars for the construction of ships. He stated that there are now under contract in the shipyards of Canada from Halifax to Prince Rupert 45 steel ships for the Government of Canada, and 25 of them are to be placed in commission this year. The value of the contracts placed is forty-two millions, and up to the end of August twenty millions will have been paid out.

"CAR" STRIKE DID NOT BUDGE STOCK

4,000 Men Out for Higher Wages—Large New Orders Expected in Short Time

By Resident Representative.

MONTREAL.—The Canadian Car and Foundry Company was facing a strike this week of nearly 4,000 men who went out from the Montreal car works of the company, Dominion and Turcot, on a demand for higher wages and recognition of the union. It is expected, however, that some settlement will be reached by next Monday The period chosen for the strike was not a rush one for the company as the car orders on hand for passenger as well as freight cars are not so large as to require capacity production, and portions of the Government orders are being turned out at the Fort William and Amherst shops. Large new orders are expected shortly from the Government for the C. N. R. lines

The demands of the strikers were for an 8-hour day, an increase in wages from 25 and 60 cents an hour to 55 and 80 cents, and an abolition of piece work so far as possible.

The preferred held up well between 88 and 88½, shading off only a slight fraction.

BRAZILIAN MAKES IMPORTANT GAIN

Several Factors Are at Work to Encourage the Speculative Interest

The action in Brazilian Traction this week justified the confidence which has been felt in the possibilities of this stock. The price moved up to 58 and above, which represents a good margin over the best previous showing of the year. Not only was the announcement of the peace terms evidently a sentimental factor, but there has recently been an improvement in the exchange situation which should have a favorable effect upon the position of the shareholders. Also it must be remembered that Brazilian has always been popular speculatively and that there are indications that the market is in for a period of activity. The following opinion is expressed by Greenshields Company.

The recent advance in Brazilian exchange to 14⅛d., the highest level touched since the long decline of 1914 set in, draws attention again to the possibilities of Brazilian Traction as a peace stock.

In Brazilian currency the company is now earning more than in the days before the war when the common stock, then on a 6% dividend basis, sold over par. When the peace settlements are completed, trade between South America and the rest of the world should experience a sharp revival, and a recovery in the rate of Brazilian exchange to something approaching normal should be a matter of a comparatively short time.

Around its present prices of about 55, we consider that Brazilian Traction common offers attractive possibilities to investors with a little patience.

ATLANTIC SUGAR

Atlantic Sugar securities have continued to develop strength during the week, with the common stock selling as high as 32 and the preferred up to 86½.

MACKAY

The improvement in the market for Mackay common this week to 81 and better is evidently a reflection of the company's improved outlook with the prospect of being again placed in control of its various services which have been in the hands of the American Government.

LAKE OF THE WOODS

Lake of the Woods Milling has shared in the general strength this week, with the common selling up to 169.

A. MACDONALD

Macdonald common has come in for popular attention this week with the price moving up from around 23 at last report to above 27.

CANADIAN SALT

A few shares of Canadian Salt changed hands this week at 140, indicating an advance of five points on the last previous about a month ago.

The prediction made in the annual report by President J. N. Willys that the output of Willys-Overland would for the current year surpass all previous records, probably reaching 175,000 cars, now seem certain of fulfillment.

INITIAL DIVIDEND 1½% ON BREWERIES

Action Follows Adjourned Annual Meeting of the Company

MONTREAL.—Street rumors were set at rest when it became known that the newly-elected directors of National Breweries, Limited had declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common stock of the enterprise, payable June 1 to shareholders of record May 14.

This action was taken following the adjourned annual meeting of the company, held at noon, at which the annual statement was submitted to the shareholders. The showing made by the company in the twelve months period ending October 31 last gives ample justification for the dividend action of the board, gross profits for the year being reported at $616,265, an increase of almost $200,000, or approximately 50 per cent. over those of the previous twelve months.

After allowance is made for bond interest, preferred dividend requirements and the writing off of $82,226 to depreciation reserves, there remained a surplus of $236,509 available for disbursement among holders of the common stock, or equal to 10.5 per cent., as against about 1.5 per cent. in the 1916-17 period and 2.5 per cent. the year before. Allowance is also to be made for the fact that bonds to the amount of $92,000 were retired during the year, presumably as in the past, out of earnings.

BONUS TALKED OF FOR ASBESTOS

Output for 1919 Sold and Big Order for 1920 Talked of—$50,000,000 Merger?

By Resident Representative.

MONTREAL. — Asbestos stocks showed a new activity this week and the common had worked up to 65 on Thursday, 8 points above the recent dip. Some important developments, both for the company and the shareholders' are talked of, including a statement made to THE FINANCIAL POST that the whole of the company's output for 1919 has been disposed of already at very favorable prices, and that Mr. Doucet, the general manager, is now in England and has arranged for the sale of an amount equal to this year's production, for next year as well. Japan is said to be a customer for one-half this present year's output, although not through a direct order.

Talk of increasing the dividends on common and preferred, as the preferred hereafter shares equally with the common, has shifted now to a bonus for both stocks, and the market is reflecting some new source of strength at all events.

There are rumors also of a contemplated merger of all the Canadian asbestos companies under a big corporation with something like $50,000,000 capital.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

One Company Reports a Falling Off for the Week

The Canadian Pacific Railway reports gross earnings for the last nine days of April amounting to $3,954,000, a decrease of $118,000, or .3 per cent. from the figures for the corresponding period in the previous year.

Earnings of the Grand Trunk for the week amounted to $1,571,191, an increase of $52,449, or 3.4 per cent., while the Canadian National Railways reports earnings at $2,314,364, a gain of $56,059.

CANADA CEMENT

While Canada Cement has not shared as greatly in the recent activity as some of the other industrials, there has been some improvement in the position of the common stock around 68. There are many followers of Cement who have confidence in this company to materially improve its position when construction activities start and the consumption of cement is thereby increased.

DOMINION TEXTILE

Dominion Textile shared in the general market improvement of the week, touching a high mark of 116¼ for the common. This stock was at par early in February.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

An improvement of five points in the market for Sherwin-Williams common was noted this week when a single share sold at 65. For many months the few sales which have been recorded have been at 60.

TUCKETT TOBACCO

Tuckett Tobacco stocks have continued to hold considerable attention this week but prices have been off. The preferred has sold down to 88, compared with a high for the recent movement of 90½, while the common has sold off from 37½ to 33.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC

The strength and popularity of Canadian General Electric continues and a high mark of 115 for the common stock has been touched. The company has had a splendid record for many years as a profit-earner and has passed through the war period in a manner which puts it in a strong position to meet the future.

ARMSTRONG-WHITWORTH

Sir P. E. Girouard Elected President at Annual Meeting

MONTREAL.—At the annual general meeting of Armstrong, Whitworth, of Canada, Limited, held here, the following directors were elected: President, Sir P. E. Girouard, K.C.M.G.; vice-president, M. J. Butler, C.M.G. Directors—Right Hon. Geo. H. Murray, G.C.B.; Hon. Geo. G. Foster, K.C.; F. B. T. Trevelyan, H. B. Walker, H. H. Vaughan, Lawrence Russell.

H. H. Vaughan and Lawrence Russell are new directors added to the board.

The executive committee in charge of the company's works in Canada will consist of M. J. Butler, H. H. Vaughan and Lawrence Russell.

DETROIT UNITED SHOULD BENEFIT

Increase in Freight Rates Likely to Increase Road's Earnings

NEW YORK.—Considerable benefit should result for the securities of Detroit United Railway because of the authorization of a 25 per cent. increase in class freight rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Owing to the fact that it is stipulated that, in order that no rates must be advanced above those charged by steam railroads between the same points, it is impossible to forecast just what the benefit will amount to until the rate clerks of the company have worked out the new schedules.

The company's lines tap practically all of the revenue-producing centres around Detroit, and have always handled a substantial part of the short-haul freight. The first consolidated 4½'s of 1932, of which there are $14,555,000 outstanding, should be among the first to respond. Last week they advanced 1½ points to 75, which compares with the high of the year of 81½, made March 26. The collateral trust 7's should be strengthened, and likewise the surplus for dividends.

5½%—

is the rate we pay for money left with us for a fixed period of from three to five years.

Enquire personally or write for booklet

National Trust Company
Limited
Capital Paid-up, $1,500,000 Reserve - - $1,600,000
Assets Under Administration, $80,000,000
18-22 King Street East, Toronto

These Questions Affect *YOU* Can You Answer Them?

1. Will the ending of the war help or hurt the price of such stocks as Baldwin, Bethlehem Steel, Midvale, etc.?
2. Are the coppers "peace" stocks or "war" stocks? What class do the automobile stocks come in? The oils?
3. Among the rails, are the standard dividend-payers or the low priced non-dividend payers the thing to buy?
4. As the war draws to its end, what is likely to be the course of interest rates? How will that affect the price of bonds?
5. Which are the best bonds to hold—the high-income producers or the old line investment issues?
6. Are short term notes or long term bonds the better proposition at present?
7. Does the putting into effect of the new tax law mean a general reduction in industrial dividends?
8. Can the stock market rise in the face of the tight money situation?
9. New influences on security prices are beginning to become operative. Do you know how to go about adjusting your investments so that you will be helped and not hurt?

Questions such as the above are intelligently discussed and definitely answered in every issue of *The Investment Weekly.* Can you afford to be without it?

Send for circular No. 6 and free sample copy or, better yet, send one dollar for ten weeks' trial subscription.

THE INVESTMENT WEEKLY
42 BROADWAY NEW YORK

WILSON FEARED THE BRITISH

THE American President crossed the Atlantic in the first place with the idea in his mind that his ideals would be thoroughly in accord with those of the French statesmen; but he was rather afraid of a conflict with the British delegates. He found in reality that his plan for peace terms was as far removed from the French plan as the two poles. Then he crossed to London and was surprised to find that the ideas of the two Anglo-Saxon powers were identical.

This situation, according to J. W. Dafoe in the May issue of MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE, explains much that has developed at Versailles. Further, it contains the promise of a close *rapprochement* between the two great English-speaking democracies for all time to come.

Mr. Dafoe has contributed a remarkably interesting article to this number of MACLEAN'S, lifting the curtain on many of the puzzling situations that have arisen overeas. As editor of the Manitoba *Free Press*, he is the dean of Canadian newspapermen; as the representative of the department of Public Information on the Canadian Mission to the Peace Conference, he was in a special position to learn what was transpiring. He tells of the really big part that Canada has played in the Proceedings and points out that Canada's status as a nation was firmly established in the eyes of the world when she was allowed separate representation.

A Dozen Other Features---Nationally Important

This May issue is full of articles of unusual significance for Canadian readers.

"SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF THE ARCTIC"
—By Vilhjalmur Stefansson

The second instalment of his remarkable story of the four years of exploration that he undertook for the Canadian Government in the region of the "Pole of Inaccessibility"—a harder place to reach than the North Pole.

"ORGANIZING FOR PEACE"
—By George Pearson

An article of the Great War Veterans' Association by a well-known author-soldier.

The National Idea

The articles in this issue of MACLEAN'S reflect the national idea—Canada's part in the Peace Conference, the political situation at Ottawa, the exclusive report of Stefansson's national explorations, the national organization of our returned men, the work of our forces in Siberia. The reader of MACLEAN'S gets a broad idea of what Canada as a whole is doing. The value of this issue—and of all issues—is very great, therefore, from an educational standpoint. MACLEAN'S is the one magazine that should be selected for young Canadians to read.

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—By J. K. Munro

A review of affairs at Ottawa in which the opinion is expressed that Union Government for the time being is safely entrenched.

Four capital stories by famous authors—W. A. Fraser, Lloyd Osborne, Frederic S. Isham and C. W. Stephens.

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What is Life Like Beyond the Grave?
A High-born Bolshevik.
The New Life in Dry America.

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Seven-cent trolley fares will be restored on the lines of the Public Service Railway Co., operating in practically all sections of New Jersey, and remain in effect until such time as the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners sees fit to abrogate them.

CANADIAN PACIFIC DOMINANT FACTOR IN COLONIZATION

Has Brought More Than 500,000 Settlers to the Canadian West

ANNUAL MEETING

Some Interesting Observations as to Effect of Increased Wages and Other Costs in Relation to Profits

MONTREAL—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on Wednesday, President Beatty, stated in his address that as a direct consequence of the Company's efforts more than 21,000,000 acres of land had been sold to settlers, and more than 500,000 settlers induced to come to Canada and settle in the Canadian West. The contributions to the exchequer of the country had thus been increased by many millions. The president added that with the return to peace conditions he expected a considerable increase in immigration.

One of the most interesting statements in the report of the president to the shareholders was the proof of the foresight that has characterized the management of the company. The rolling stock purchased during the years of 1911 to 1914 in anticipation of the future as well as for providing for current needs, if required to be bought at the 1918 prices would have represented an increased cost of approximately $96,000,000.

Further light was thrown on the comparative increased cost of operation, as a result of increased wages that came under the McAdoo award. The volume of freight and passenger traffic had decreased last year, compared with the previous year, increase in gross earnings of $5,148,363 being due to increases in rates granted in March and July of last year. Heavier costs of operation, however, reduced the net earnings by $12,043,630, over 77 per cent. of the total increases in operating expenses being due to increases in wages alone. The fact that there was a surplus at all was, in the words of the president, "another satisfactory evidence of the foresight and wisdom of the shareholders in having approved substantiaal expenditures in previous years which, undoubtedly, permitted the operations of the company to be carried on with a cheapness which would not have been possible had such adequate facilities not been provided." The president added that after four years of war, and the most severe climatic conditions, the physical condition of the property was excellent, and would not require more than usual maintenance expenditures to ensure its usual efficiency.

Disappointing Results

The operations of the first three months of the new fiscal year have been disappointing, as a result of the falling off in traffic during the months of February and March, and the heavy costs of maintenance and operation. After the cessation of hostilities the directors did not deem it wise to make drastic reductions in the number of men employed by the company, and the shops were maintained at full pressure, but always at necessary work.

The company looks forward to the development of the ocean services, particularly that on the Pacific.

At the election of directors the following were chosen again for a period of five years: Sir Herbert Holt, Richard B. Angus, Brigadier-Gen. Frank S. Meighen and Sir Edmund Osler. At the subsequent meeting of the directors, Lord Shaughnessy was re-elected chairman of the board with E. W. Beatty, K. C., as president, Grant Hall as vice-president, and the following executive: Richard B. Angus, Edward Beatty, Grant Hall, Sir Herbert S. Holt, Sir Edmund B. Osler and Lord Shaughnessy.

DOMINION CANNERS

W. R. Drynan, who but recently returned from a trip to England and France where he has been endeavoring to secure orders for next year's pack, anticipates a record business from this field. English conditions he states are better than many people think. The workingman has more money than he has ever had and is ready to spend it, and as a result conditions are good.

Mr. Drynan states that every factory of the company during the coming season will be worked at full capacity. It is expected that the demand will tax the capacity of canning businesses to satisfy, as surplus stocks will be pretty well used up by the time the new pack is available.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR

Gross earnings of the Duluth-Superior Traction Company for the last week of April amounted to $46,301, an increase of $5,684 over the corresponding period in 1918. For the month the earnings totalled $158,613, against $137,266, an increase of $21,346, or 15.6 per cent.

BRITISH TAX ON C. P. R.

It Will be Withdrawn as From May 4th

LONDON.—In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Burn, Chancellor of the Exchequer Chamberlain said he did not propose to renew the tax of two shillings in the pound in respect to dividends on Canadian Pacific Railway stock not loaned to the British Treasury. The tax would be withdrawn as from May 4, as soon as the House approved the income tax resolution.

DOMINION STEEL HAS ATTRACTIONS

Considerable Movement in Shares and an Improvement in Price

Shares of this company are always favorites in the market, and this has been an outstanding feature of the trading of the last few days. In fact, there has been far more business done in the last week or so than for any of the monthly periods preceding. There has also been an improvement in the selling price, which has been well maintained. It would not take much of a rally to shove iron up around 65 or 66. Prices realized during the week have been higher than the best marks made this year. There are some fairly good orders in the plant of the Dominion Corporation. and these, together with prospects of a chance to get more shipping tonnage, are favorable factors.

An official of the company is authority for the statement that no orders for steel for France and England have been received by the Dominion Steel Corporation and none are expected to be received until two things are settled. Future orders for overseas depend upon the settling of the peace terms and the stabilizing of prices in the United States. The Dominion Iron and Steel Co. is engaged in filling orders for rails placed by the C.N.R. The plant has been working for three months on them, and it will be two or three months before they are completed.

ECHO OF DISPUTE AT BURLINGTON

Railway Commission Given Wide Powers in Regard to Increasing Fares

As a sequel to the trouble between the Hamilton Radial Railway Co. and the municipal council of Burlington, regarding the fares to be charged for passenger service on the company's line, comes an amendment to the Railway Act, by the Government at Ottawa, giving the Dominion Railway Board power to override agreements entered into by municipalities even if confirmed by an Act of Parliament, and increase rates despite the terms of said agreements, if they consider these justified.

The section in question applies particularly to the Hamilton Radial Railway Co., which operates a line between Hamilton and Burlington. An agreement with the company to charge not more than 25 cents return, was continued until December 13th, last, when the company ceased to operate. The company wanted higher rates.

The Railway Board declared they were powerless to force the company to operate, as in their opinion the rates were not sufficient. The company resumed operation at the old rates. Mayor Smith, of Burlington, before the committee, said, "Burlington Council had gone on record as favoring giving the board full control."

MARITIME TELEGRAPH

The Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company, which is at present involved in a wage dispute with its employees, points out that its gross revenue is in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 yearly and its payroll $547,000. The net earnings of the company are considerably short of the 8 per cent. fixed by law and the Public Utilities Commission decision increasing its rates has reference to conditions in 1914, which were much less than at present. Additional wage rates and new scale to balance these will bring the total of increased charges up to $175,000 per annum.

TORONTO ELECTRIC LIGHT

The Toronto city council has recently voted to rescind its former action in notifying the Toronto Electric Light Company of its intention to exercise the right of purchase of the company's assets on the expiration of the franchise in November next. The intention appears to be to put the company out of business without considering the interests of shareholders.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR

National Steel Car keeps many of the men on the street guessing as to what it is going to do next. Preferred has the real strength of the market. The sale to the American Car and Foundry Co. has not yet been completed, but probably will be in the course of a week. Sir John Gibson says. He says the shareholders have approved of the negotiations that were in progress, but declines to make any further statement.

EXPORT ORDERS PLACED WITH FLOUR MILLS

Wheat Export Company Taking Fair Volume of Canadian Output

WHEAT SITUATION

If Mills Operate at Capacity, Supply of Grain Promises to Become Exhausted by First of July

By J. L. RUTLEDGE,
Editor "Canadian Grocer."

The Wheat Export Co. is now placing orders for latter May and June delivery, and it is expected that this business will assure the mills a fairly steady run until the first of July. It is estimated that at the present time there are some 14,000,000 bushels of wheat available. Whether all this is of milling quality is something that of course, is not known. With mills running on full time, however. there is a monthly consumption of about 8,000,000 bushels, so that unless there are substantial holdings in farmers' hands that have not been accounted for, which appears unlikely in view of the fact that there has been a set price on wheat, there will not be more than enough wheat available to supply the mills after July 1. Then too there is quite a buying movement for wheat from the United States. This movement might be a large factor in the situation, but it is generally believed that the sale to the United States will only be of limited quantities, as Canada at the present time needs all the wheat available. It seems unlikely now that the United States will become a purchaser of flour in this market.

A rumor to the effect that the balance of the Canadian crop would be ground for the account of the Dominion Government, entirely lacks confirmation. It probably arose from the improved purchasing of the Wheat Export Co.

With this full run for practically two months pretty well assured, the mills are again in a very favorable position, and should close the year in a very satisfactory fashion.

U. S. STEEL DIVIDEND

General Uncertainty Responsible For Dividend Action

NEW YORK.—The explanation advanced by bankers in close touch with the situation, for the action of the directors of the Steel Corporation in omitting the extra dividend on steel common, is that the board, in view of the uncertainty of the situation, deemed it advisable to conserve cash resources. It is needless to say that a thorough investigation of conditions was made before definite action was taken. While U.S.Steel reported a surplus of $4,822,316 in the first quarter, it is pointed out that expenditures for new construction were heavy in the first quarter, probably aggregating a total of close to $25,000,000. Besides U.S. Steel entered a subscription for $25,000,000 of Victory Notes.

In the first quarter of this year U.S. Steel operated as high as 90% of capacity at times, and as operations are now running not much more than 60% of capacity, it is a foregone conclusion that earnings in the second quarter of this year will be considerably below what they were in the first. If the U. S. Steel earns its regular dividend of 1¼% on the common in the second quarter, it will be doing remarkably well. As March earnings were at the rate of approximately $28,170,000 per quarter, based upon charges made in the first quarter, amounting to $28,691,000, it is safe to assume that Steel is barely earning present dividends.

BLACK LAKE ASBESTOS

Behind the upward movement of Black Lake Asbestos securities are said to be favorable developments in the business of the company. A shaft recently sunk has been used and the chrome ore body opened up with very satisfactory results. It is stated that the company is in a good position to meet the demand for chrome which is expected to follow settled conditions, as chrome is rare and is now much used in the hardening of steel. Further, the output of asbestos by the company will probably be doubled this year. A number of expert mining men have been employed on the property.

ILLINOIS TRACTION

The March earnings statement of the Illinois Traction Company shows gross earnings amounting to $1,404,993, against $1,214,044 for the corresponding period in the previous year, an increase of $192,949. Operating expenses at $985,044 left net earnings amounting to $419,948, against $354,406, an increase of $65,542. For the three months ending with March the gross totalled $4,219,264, an increase of $607,667, while net earnings at $1,238,089 were higher by $236,624.

The Imperial Oil Company is now ready to erect a forty-thousand-dollar plant for the handling of their product at Welland.

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CANADIAN MACHINERY
AND MANUFACTURING NEWS

3

NEUTRALS WERE THE BIG WAR PROFITEERS

In View of Allied Victory Should be Called Upon to Share in the Cost

By HERBERT VIVIAN,
In the London "Daily Mail."

The war, like a long lawsuit, has broken all the litigants, but instead of going to the lawyers the profits have dropped into the pockets of neutral states, who neither worked nor even talked for their refreshers. Amateur financiers are proposing to confiscate by taxing the whole of the legitimate profits made by our traders and manufacturers, directly or indirectly, out of the war; but surely it is only fair to ask the onlookers to pay first for the advantages they derived from seeing most of the game.

After all, our profiteers were risking something. If we had lost the war, they would not only have been reduced to serfdom like everybody else, but also would have had to give up their actual and prospective profits as part of the indemnity to Germany.

Neutrals, of course, would have been tied to the German chariot wheels and would have shared in the general collapse of civilization, and they may well be asked to show their gratitude for their escape in a practical way. But their inflated capital would not have been threatened.

Having visited Scandinavia during the war, I may mention what happened in those typical neutral lands. At the outset, every possible thing was feverishly imported from England and America, not for the needs of the population, but to be exported at a huge profit to our enemies. And the Scandinavian countries, being convinced that hostilities could not last long, deliberately denuded themselves of foodstuffs, raw materials, and almost every necessary in order to make quick profits at the expense of the Allies. Diplomatists have told me that the war was thereby prolonged for at least two years; so the neutrals were punished for their miscalculation after we came to our senses and established a blockade.

They were, indeed, almost like a starving man with a bag of diamonds in the desert. Never have I tasted anything quite so nasty or unsatisfying as the wood-pulp bread which was doled out with infinite reluctance in Sweden. There was no tea or coffee at all, and scarcely any cotton. A friend of mine was glad to pay £8 for a bottle of whisky at Haparanda, and the simple life in hotels never cost me less than £40 a week.

Of course prices did not matter at all to the natives, but they suffered real privations. Wood-choppers and street-sweepers received at last £12 a week. I heard of a page-boy at the Grand Hotel, Christiania, who rose to gambling in thousands on shipping shares. A broker's clerk came for confirmation of a specially big deal and was told no one named Jansen was staying there. Then the boy came forward and cried, "I am Mr. Jansen. This firm is acting for me."

It must be remembered that the high freights of neutrals were only made possible by the sacrifices of the British Navy. And if it be resorted that neutral profiteers cannot be made to pay, I suggest that an entrance fee can be required for admission to the League of Nations.

WINNIPEG RAILWAY

The Minister of Labor has requested R. S. Ward, of Winnipeg, to act as representative of the employees on the board of conciliation which will investigate the Winnipeg Street Railway dispute.

The department has not yet been advised as to whether Mr. Ward will act. The employees left the choice of their representative to the minister.

The company, as was announced will be represented by Isaac Pitblado, K.C., and he and the representatives of the employees will select a chairman.

Failing an agreement between them as to their choice of a chairman the minister of Labor will select a man to act in this capacity.

The Fire Underwriters' Association have decided to increase the rate on mercantile stock and holdings by 15 cents per $1.00 in Peterborough, this action being the outcome of a recent inspection of fire-fighting facilities. Deficiencies in equipment were fo

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DIVIDENDS

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE Per Cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after MONDAY, the SECOND DAY OF JUNE next, to shareholders of record of 30th April, 1919.

By order of the Board.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.
Montreal, 25th April, 1919.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND NO. 129.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, has been declared for the quarter ending 31st May next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 2nd June, 1919. The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

JOHN AIRD,
General Manager.
Toronto, 17th April, 1919.

Canadian Cottons
LIMITED

NOTICE

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Canadian Cottons, Limited, for the reception of the Annual Report, the election of Directors, the transaction of general business, and to take into consideration and to approve by-laws and amendents to by-laws of the Company, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Mark Fisher Building, Victoria Square, on Tuesday, the 13th May, at 12.30 p.m.

By order of the Board.

A. BRUCE,
Sec.-Treasurer.
Montreal 2nd May, 1919.

COPPER SITUATION

Further Curtailment of Production Is Looked For

New York.—The copper situation is so discouraging that the big compannes are expected to announce a further curtailment in production. As a matter of fact, some of them have discussed the advisability of putting into effect a program that would only allow for the continuation of development work. Operations to-day are at about 50% of capacity throughout the entire industry.

Accumulated metal in this country approximates more than 1,300,000,000 pounds. England, France and Italy have something like 600,000,000 pounds, making in all more than 1,900,000,000 pounds. In 1913 the record compensation in this country and Europe totaled approximately 2,300,000,000 pounds.

Metal is quoted at 15⅝ to 15½c a pound. Business being booked is small. So are inquiries. Consumers show little inclination to enter the market. Some of them are in urgent need of the metal. But they are holding off on the theory that the price will work lower. Thus far in 1919 the lowest level at which copper sold has been 14⅝c per lb., compared with [illegible] Government's fixed price of 26[illegible] December 31, 1918.

[illegible]RTH DOME

1[illegible] from Porcupine that a syn[illegible] [illegible]ffalo business men have secu[illegible] [illegible]ol of the North Dome Min[illegible]

REMOVAL OF U.S. SILVER EMBARGO HELPS STOCKS

Price of Silver Advances and Mining Companies' Profits With It

PRICE WILL HOLD

Opinions of Experts Are That Dollar Silver Will Continue for a Long Time to Come

With the price of silver freed from the restrictions imposed last August by the federal reserve board at Washington, quotations have risen sharply and the market for the shares of silver mining companies has become decidedly active. For some months past gold stocks have largely occupied the centre of the stage. It was felt that the silver mines of Northern Ontario were being worked out and that as gold mining was a newer and more promising industry, speculation in gold stocks offered greater opportunities to make money. For this reason the silver issues, with a few exceptions, were being neglected. Now, however, the action of the Federal Reserve Board has served to revive interest in these older stocks and some notable advances have been registered.

Production No Greater

Production of silver, unlike that of the baser metals, was not stimulated by the war. In fact, the world's annual production was gradually being reduced. At the same time there was little if any falling off in the demand for silver and dollar silver was a natural outcome of restricted output and increased consumption. To-day the situation points to a continuance of high prices and this will lead mining companies to do all in their power to extract values from every pound of ore. Naturally the higher the price the more profitable it becomes to handle low-grade ore and this means an extension of the life of many properties, with an immediate increase in the value of reserves.

Views of Experts

The announcement from Washington that the embargo was off did not come as a complete surprise, in that mining men had been expecting it for some little time. Several of them have expressed the belief that the removal of the regulation would be followed by firmness, if not an advance in the price of silver. R. B. Watson who presided at the annual meeting of the Nipissing Company on April 28, last, stated that he looked for a continuation of high prices, pointing out that the United States had made a compact to sell 250,000,000 ounces of silver to Britain, and that, while the silver output of Canada and the United States was about 100,000,000 ounces yearly, a considerable part of this was required for industries, and it would take several years to complete the shipments to Great Britain, during which time the market should remain firm.

Lift Canadian Restrictions

The Toronto *Globe* in commenting on recent developments urges that for the benefit of the Canadian producers the present restrictions in Canada covering the export of silver should be removed as speedily as possible in order that our producers may be in a position to take full advantage of the open market across the border.

"The demand for silver for shipment to the Far East," says the *Globe*, "has already reached considerable proportions, and American buyers are busily endeavoring to make purchases in order to fulfil their commitments. The price has already begun its upward move, and indications are that it will go higher still. Offers have been made ranging from $1.02½ to $1.03, payable in New York funds, which are at present ruling nearly 3 per cent. premium. It would therefore appear to be very greatly to the advantage of Canadian producers if the Government would at once remove all restrictions as to the destination and price on the export of this commodity from Canada. At present silver can only be exported, without license, to the appointed buyers of the Governments of the United Kingdom, in New York and London, respectively."

Demand Still Large

Another view of the situation is presented by Raymond I. Baker, director of the U. S. Mint, who thinks it quite likely that the purchase of silver under the Pillman Act will extend over a period of ten years, and also that these purchases wil have the effect of keeping up the price of the metal during that period.

"There is still a tremendous demand for silver, from India and the Orient, and the European countries also are crying for the metal," declares Mr. Baker. "The demand for silver will grow, I believe, with the expansion in world trade following upon reconstruction in Europe and revival of industry. There is reasonable basis for belief in dollar silver for some years to come, he said, but I would not venture anything beyond that, although we never can tell. At $1 an ounce, though, silver mining is very profitable. It is profitable at 85 cents an ounce."

NIPISSING'S BIG GAIN

Stock Reflects Improved Position of the Silver Markets

It was natural that the stock of the Nipissing Company would reflect the improved position of the silver industry, as a result of the action of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board in raising price restrictions. This big company's operation will be greatly augumented in value by any advance in the price of silver. On Wednesday the stock advanced from 9.15 to 10.25. while on Thursday it jumped to 12.50 on very light trading.

During April the Nipissing mined ore of an estimated value of $219,927, and shipped bullion from Nipissing and custom ores of an estimated net value of $305,989.

ADDS MINING STOCKS

Winnipeg Stock Exchange Undertakes to Deal in These Issues

It is announced from Winnipeg that in order to cure an unsatisfactory condition of affairs, the local stock exchange will permit dealings in stocks of those mining companies which have the recognition of the Public Utilities Commission and the approval of the managing board of the exchange. In the past there have been wide variations in the price of mining company shares. By having them traded in on the exchange and listed daily in the press, the public will be able to judge values better. Propositions of lesser merit will be discouraged since the action of the exchange will tend to influence money towards stocks which give the investor and speculator a fair chance.

CANADIAN-KIRKLAND

A meeting of shareholders will be held at an early date to ratify the deal whereby control of the property passes to the Crown Reserve Mining Co. In the meantime the latter company is proceeding with arrangements to carry out a comprehensive exploration and development programme.

BEAVER

During the week it was reported that an important find had been made at the 600-foot level of the Beaver, a 4-inch vein of ore running from $2,000 to $3,000 to the ton having been located. President Culver immediately went north to size up the discovery. Beaver's prospects, with its Kirkland Lake property now operating and with the price of silver assured at a high figure for some time to come, may be regarded as favorable.

TEMISKAMING

The northern correspondent of the Toronto "Globe" is charging a deliberate attempt to withhold the facts of an important discovery of ore at the Temiskaming, alleged to have been made early in April. "In support of this feeling," says the correspondent, "is the fact that quotations for the stock on the open market stood at 31c a share bid on April 1, while on April 22 they had increased to 36½ c per share. On May 6 the stock was quoted at 40c per share. The apparent failure to consummate a deal for the Dolly Varden mine in British Columbia, it is contended, would ordinarily have had a depressing effect on Temiskaming shares. To the contrary, however, a thirty per cent. increase has been recorded. All these factors are pointed to as being strongly in support of the important discovery having actually been made."

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

As forecast last week, directors of the International Nickel Co. passed the regularly quarterly dividend at their meeting on Monday. A statement issued after the meeting pointed out that for the fiscal year ended March 31, last, there had been declared and paid on the common stock, dividends aggregating $2.50 a share, or 10 p.c.

"Because of the decreased earnings of the company," said the statement, "during the last quarter of the fiscal year, due to the falling off in the domestic business and the almost entire cessation of foreign business, and because it is deemed desirable to conserve the cash resources of the company to meet further contingencies, the directors have deemed it inadvisable to declare any further distribution on the common stock at this time, and have decided to pass the dividend which ordinarily would be payable on June 1.

"Because of the time required by the accountants to complete their independent annual audit, the earnings for the full year will not be ready for publication until the issuance of the annual report to the stockholders later in the month."

SURF INLET

The report of the Surf Inlet mine in British Columbia covering the work for the past calendar year, shows that in addition to providing for a dividend at the rate of five per cent., the company was able to repay a loan of $1,295,726 to the Tonapah Belmont Developing Company. The net earnings of the company (in which Vancouver shareholders have a considerable interest) amounted to $323,242. Operating costs were seriously affected by advanced prices paid for supplies and by abnormally high labor costs. The average metal content of 83,142 dry tons of ore milled was 0.481 ounces in gold; 0.3114 ounces in silver; and 0.2606 per cent. copper per ton, giving a total value of $92[illegible],847, or $11.12 per ton. The ratio of concentration is 11.09 to 1 making 7,498 dry tons of concentrates having a gross value of $854,537.

MAPLE LEAF STILL A MARKET FEATURE

Advance on Common of 20 Points in Past Couple of Weeks

Maple Leaf Milling, common, which which has scored an advance of about 20 points in the past couple of weeks, maintains its strong position with the investing public. The early uncertainty of the milling situation led to a slight slackening of interest in milling securities. For some weeks past, however, the situation has been brightening, and now with two months business practically assured to round out the year it is evidently felt that the business of the company will be well in line with former years, and there is apparently an impression that there may be a repetition of the substantial bonuses that have marked this stock during the past couple of years.

There have been further rumors of bonus prospects in the future heard from time to time, but there does not appear to be anything definite in these, nor anything to support the reports of merger plans. The move appears to be largely due to an improvement in the general milling situation, and appreciation of the fact, that Maple Leaf is out of line with the other big milling propositions.

Maple Leaf has been a liberal distributer of profits, the dividend on common being 7 per cent. in 1916, and, with bonus, 21 per cent. in 1917, and 22½per cent. in 1918. As the earnings on common last year were 29.30, the surplus left for the year, $170,177, was not large, but with the previous surplus there was at credit of profit and loss $1,572,509.

STEEL OF CANADA

Security Prices are Pressing Hard on Best War Records

Steel of Canada, both preferred and common, are pressing hard on some of the best marks they made when war work was keeping the plant going well past its capacity. Preferred, for instance, has sold up to 97½ during the week, while common in light trading, has stayed at 63¾ almost all week, while 65 has been the best mark of the year, early in January.

The company expects to get coal by June from its new areas, which it recently purchased at a cost of well over a million dollars. One hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated by the board to be used as the nucleus of a pensions fund for the employees of the company. It is proposed that the administration of the fund shall be entirely in the hands of a committee of the directors and executive officers. Of course the volume of business is a long way from being up to the war period output, but officials express confidence that satisfactory business will be forthcoming.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

STOCKS—	Bid	Ask
Alberta Pac. Grain, com..	122	130
Do., pref,	85	95
Belding-Paul, com.	29	34
Do., pref.	88	92
British Amer. Ass.	9	..
Canada Machy., com.	21	24
Do., pref.	48	53
Carriage Factories, pref.	38	45
Can. Westinghouse	108	115
Canadian Oil, com.	42	46
Do., pref.	95	102
Continental Life	20	26
Dunlop Tire, pref.	91	97
Dom. Manufacturers, pref.	45	55
Dom. Pr. & Trans., com..	42	47
Dom. Manuf., com	6	11
Eastern Car, pref.	50	
Great-West Life	220	230
Guelph and Ont. Invest. (Pav. $50)	..	93
Home Bank	78	82
Illinois Traction, pref.	74	77
Inter, Milling, pref.	87	90
King Edward Hotel, com..	48	55
Loew's, Toronto, com.	124	130
Imperial Oil	435	..
Massey-Harris	110	121
Wm. Neilson, com.	54	..
Sterling Coal, com.	15	17
Sterling Bank	93	98
Standard Reliance	41	43½
Trust & Guarantee	84	88
Western Assurance	8	10
BONDS—		
P. Burns, 1924, 6s	100	105
Do., 1931, 5s	96	99
Eastern Car, 5s	89	95
Mex. Northern Power, 5s	14	17
Morrow Screw, 6s	88	90
N.S. Steel, Debs., 6s	88	91
Ontario Pulp, 6s	90	93
Sterling Coal, 6s	71	76
Stone Limited, 6s	94	98
Toronto Power, 5s	87	92
Tor. & York Rad., 5s	97	99
Toronto Paper, 6s	86	92
West. Canada Power, 5s.	57	61

DIVIDENDS

Company	Date	Rate	Record
Ont. Steel, pref.	May 15	1¾+½%	May 2
Can. Foundries, pref.	May 15	1¾%	Apr. 30
Do., com.	May 15	3%	Apr. 30
Brompton Pulp	May 7	1¼%	Apr. 30
Cedar Rapids	May 15	¾ of 1%	Apr. 30
Riordon Pulp, com.	May 15	2½%	May 9
Dom. Bridge	May 15	2%	Apr. 30
Mont. L. H. & P., com.	May 15	1%	Apr. 30
Kaministiquia Pr.	May 15	2%	Apr. 23
Can. Converters	May 15	1¼%	Apr. 30
Can. Cement, pref.	May 16	1¾%	Apr. 30
Bank Hochelaga	June 1	2¼%	May 15
Bk of Commerce	June 2	3%	May 15
Union Bank	June 2	2½%	May 16
Royal Bank	June 2	3%	May 15
Home Bank	June 2	1¼%	......
Bank of Toronto	June 2	3%	May 14
Lake of Woods, com.	June 2	3%	May 15
Do., pref.	June 2	1¾%	May 15
Bank of Hamilton	June 2	3%	May 23
Bank of Montreal	June 2	3%	Apr. 30
Detroit United Rly.	June 2	2%	May 16
Kerr Lake Mining	June 16	25c	June 2
Riordon Pulp, pref.	June 30	1¾%	June 20

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LONDON
Smoking Mixture
The art of blending Tobacco has reached the zenith of perfection in Piccadilly Smoking Mixture. 30¢ PER PACKAGE

Under What Family Conditions Are Two Executors Desirable?

THE settling of an estate sometimes calls for a peculiarly personal knowledge of the family's affairs—combined with previous executorship experience.

In such cases a tactful relative or friend can be appointed as co-executor to act with the Trust Company. The necessary business duties of settling the estate—meeting the legal requirements, caring for property, securities, etc.,—would devolve upon the Trust Company.

Our address is 120 Bay Street—our phone number is Adelaide 4700—our trust officers will be glad to consult with you at any time without obligation on your part.
78

THE
TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE
COMPANY LIMITED
BRANTFORD TORONTO CALGARY
JAMES J. WARREN, PRESIDENT
E.B. STOCKDALE, GENERAL MANAGER

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

Dominion of Canada
5½%
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Whether you have $100 or $100,000 for investment, our complete service is at your command.

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Bonds for Investment
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and more particularly the successful one, invests at least part of his funds in the Guaranteed Trust Certificates of The Sterling Trusts Coporation. They bear interest at the rate of
5½%
and are issued in terms of three to ten years with half-yearly interest coupons attached.
A Legal Investment for Trust Funds.
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ESTABLISHED 1875

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP $7,000,000 RESERVE FUND $7,000,000
PELEG HOWLAND, President W. MOFFAT, General Manager

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL and other HIGH-CLASS SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD

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Address:
THE MANAGER, BOND DEPARTMENT
Toronto 62

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832

CAPITAL, - - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE, - - 12,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS, over 130,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Charles Archibald, President
G. S. Campbell and J. Walter Allison, Vice-Presidents
John Y. Payzant
Hon. N. Curry
W. W. White, M.D.
W. D. Ross
Hector McInnes
James Manchester
S. J. Moore
Hon. M. C. Grant

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, TORONTO

H. A. Richardson, General Manager. J. A. McLeod, Asst. General Manager.

A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, drafts bought and sold, payable in all parts of the world. Savings Deposits opened by deposit of $1 or over; interest added half yearly.

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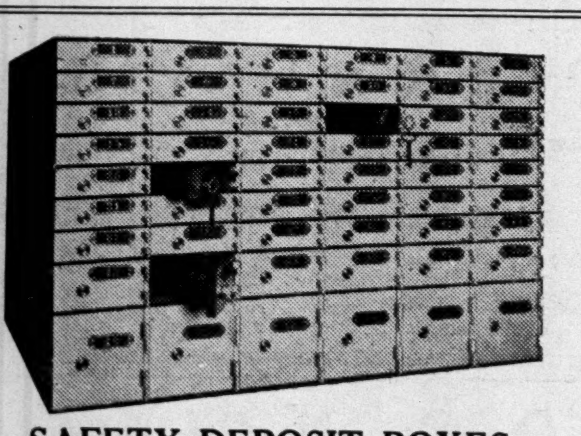
HEAD OFFICE: 5, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C. 2.

	($5=£1.)
Subscribed Capital	$172,144,000
Uncalled Capital	136,281,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund	71,726,000
Deposits	$1,674,492,000
Cash in hand and at Bank of England	318,780,000
Money at Call and at Short Notice	329,045,000
Investments	308,003,000
Bills of Exchange	196,246,000
Advances on Current and other Accounts	496,068,000
Advances on War Loans	71,091,000

Overseas Branch: 65 & 66, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., *Chairman*



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Placed in the Branch Offices of any Bank, Safety Deposit Boxes are a good source of revenue.

They bring in new customers and enable the branch manager to keep in close touch with his customers.

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Best for Fountain Pen Use. Sample Quart, Blue Black, 50 cts. Why Pay More?

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MONEY BANKING AND EXCHANGE

BANK CLEARINGS WELL AHEAD OF PREVIOUS YEAR

Only Three Cities Out of Twenty-five Report a Decline

DOMINION GAIN 27.6%

Eastern Cities Gain 33% and Western 12%—Montreal Gains 44.8%—Toronto 15.6%

Returns of bank clearings for the week ending Thursday last show that there are only three cities, out of a total of twenty-five cities reporting, that show a falling off. All the cities in the East report a gain. The total for the week is $334,300,008 against $262,896,434 for the corresponding period in 1918. The gain is $71,403,574 or 27.6 per cent. In the East the total is $253,718,548, a gain of $62,765,816 or 33 per cent. Montreal reports an increase of $41,355,044 or 44.8 per cent., while Toronto shows an increase of $10,741,213 or 15.6 per cent. Ottawa reports the largest percentage gain, with a total for the week of $12,398,853, a gain of 79.7 per cent. The total for the Western cities is $80,581,460, an increase of $8,637,758 or 12 per cent. Winnipeg shows an increase of $4,618,031 or 11.4 per cent. Following are comparative figures:

WEEKLY BANK CLEARING
(In comparison with same week last year.)

	May 8, 1919	Change	%
Eastern Cities			
Montreal	$ 133,725,196 +	$ 41,355,044	44.8
Toronto	79,569,070 +	10,741,213	15.6
Ottawa	12,398,852 +	5,442,454	79.7
Hamilton	5,935,627 +	719,468	13.8
Quebec	5,938,683 +	1,284,361	27.5
Halifax	5,231,975 +	762,994	17.1
London	3,782,280 +	1,166,166	44.6
St. John	3,238,845 +	801,052	32.9
Brantford	1,037,183 +	54,318	5.5
Peterboro	874,766 +	106,500	13.8
Sherbroke	1,023,388 +	128,086	14.3
Kitchener	962,682 +	204,160	27.2
Total, East	$ 253,718,548 +	$ 62,765,816	33.0
Windsor	1,756,306		
Western Cities	May 8, 1919	Change	%
Winnipeg	$ 44,999,086 +	$ 4,618,031	11.4
Vancouver	12,402,453 +	2,286,601	22.6
Calgary	5,878,283 —	270,662	4.4
Edmonton	4,139,095 +	618,199	17.5
Victoria	2,396,952 +	410,467	20.7
Regina	3,788,451 +	354,632	10.3
Saskatoon	2,111,176 +	426,773	25.4
Moose Jaw	1,604,800 +	250,379	18.5
Ft. William	777,576 —	160,688	17.2
Brandon	582,748 +	56,171	10.6
Lethbridge	762,984 —	147,947	16.2
N. Westminster	583,907 +	108,304	22.8
Medicine Hat	553,949 +	87,498	18.7
Total, West	$ 80,581,460 +	$ 8,637,758	12.0
Grand Total	$ 334,300,008 +	$ 71,403,574	27.6
Yr. to date	$4,549,910.541 +	$322,719,972	7.6
Prince Albert	389,724		

RATE FOR FUNDS NEARED 3 PER CENT.

Market, However, Has Been Dull and Narrow With Little Movement Either Way

New York funds approached very close to the 3 per cent. premium level early in the week, but failed by a small fraction to touch this rate. The market for funds is dull and narrow, little offering and buying orders being light. Under the circumstances it is hard to prophesy the immediate trend of rates though there are few circumstances to warrant the belief that there can be any very marked decline in the premium for some time to come. The week's trading was carried on at the following rates:

May 2—2 27-32 to the buyer; 2⅞ to the seller; 2 15-16 to the buyer and closed 2⅞ to the buyer in Montreal.

May 3—2 29-32 to buyer and seller; 2 15-16 to buyer and seller.

May 5—2 31-32 to buyer.

May 6—2 31-32 to buyer; market dull.

May 7—2 15-16 to seller; market still dull.

May 8—2 15-16 to buyer; 2 29-32 to seller; 2 15-16 to buyer.

May 9—2 29-32 to seller; market dull.

Demand sterling has been somewhat stronger, while francs after a sharp break have firmed up a little. The opening rates each day were as follows:

	Sterling		Francs	
	Demand	Cables	Demand	Cables
May 2	4.67	4.68	6.07½	6.05
" 3	4.66⅞	4.67⅞	6.09	6.07
" 5	4.67	4.68	6.12	6.10½
" 6	4.67¾	4.68¾	6.15	6.14
" 7	4.67¾	4.68¾	6.17½	6.15½
" 8	4.67⅞	4.68⅞	6.15½	6.14
" 9	4.68¼	4.69¼	6.12	6.13½

DOMINION

The Dominion Bank announces the opening of a branch at Brooklin, Ont.

COMMERCE

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the opening of new branches at Franklin Centre, Quebec, sub-agency to Ormstown; Lucky Lake, Sask.; Gibbons, Alta.; Redwater, Alta.; Radway Centre, Alta., and Whitby, Ont.

L. C. Jones, who for the past year has been teller at the Woodstock branch of the Bank of Commerce, has been transferred to the main branch of the bank at Montreal.

STANDARD

The Standard Bank of Canada has opened three new branches in Alberta, these being at Smoky Lake, Spruce Lake, and Wahsahatenow.

HAMILTON

The Bank of Hamilton announces the opening of a new branch in the city of Hamilton, to be known as the Delta branch, situated in the Delta Block, at the intersection of King and Main Streets, in charge of J. R. Allan, who has been appointed manager.

IMPERIAL

Charles White, who has been manager of the Imperial Bank at Ingersoll, for a period of 21 years, has been superannuated. Mr. White went to Ingersoll thirty-seven years ago, serving for a short time as teller. He had been continually connected with the bank since 1876, and won for himself a very high place in the community.

G. L. Alexander, late of Aurora, has been appointed to succeed Mr. White at Ingersoll.

Mr. Barlow of the South Porcupine branch of the Imperial Bank, has been transferred to the branch at Matheson, as manager.

UNION

It is announced that the Union Bank of Canada has entered Prince Edward Island, with a branch at Charlottetown, and is now represented in all the Maritime Provinces.

O. S. Bradburn, has been transferred from the office of the Union branch at Brantford, to the accountant's department in the Toronto office.

William Brown of the Toronto office of the Union Bank has been transferred to the branch at Kingsville, Ont., as manager.

ROYAL

The Royal Bank of Canada announces the opening of the following branches: Elmwood, Man.; Winnipeg; Waterloo, Ont.; Midland, Ont.; Iropuois Falls, Ont.; Guadeloupe; Pointe A. Pitre, and at Kitchener, Ont.

STERLING

J. H. Wilson, accountant in the Toronto branch of the Sterling Bank, has been appointed manager at the Parkdale branch.

L. R. Fox, has been appointed accountant at the Goderich branch to replace H. T. McGraw, who has resigned.

A. M. Kirkwood, who has been temporarily in charge of the profit department, has returned to the Palmerston branch where he has been appointed manager.

MONTREAL

A branch of the Bank of Montreal has been opened at Green's Pond, Newfoundland.

MERCHANTS

A branch of the Merchants Bank has been opened at Paisley, under the management of Frank A. Gibson, of Kitchener.

ON UNION BANK BOARD

J. B. Waddell Made a Member of the Advisory Board Committee

J. B. Waddell, of Montreal, has been made a member of the Advisory Committee of the Union Bank of that city. He is closely associated with the interests of Sir Mortimer Davis, and holds a strong position in the business and industrial world. He is a director of Canadian Industrial Alcohol, Canadian Consolidated Rubber, Dominion Radiation and the Bluestone Mining and Smelting Co.

COST OF WAR TO U. S.

The Total Now Reaches Over Thirty Billion Dollars

New York.—Exclusive of public debt disbursements, under which are included the paying off of matured certificates of indebtedness refunded by bonds, etc., the total treasury disbursements during the twenty-five months that have elapsed since the United States entered the war amount to over $30,500,000,000. This includes $8,852,700,000 loaned to the Allies. The ordinary expenditures of the Government for its own war accounts, etc., amounted to $21,505,000,000.

The Government's total expenditures last month aggregated $1,425,928,305, comparing with expenditures of $1.379.811,784 in March and $1,189,913.903 in February. In explanation of this, the Treasury Department points out that the ordinary expenditures during April, at $1,003,862,000, were less than for any month subsequent to April, 1918.

Loans to Allies last month aggregated $409.608.608, which compares with $332,350,000 in March and is the highest amount loaned since October, 1918. Interest payments made by the Allied Governments in April aggregated more than $114,000,000.

AS TO HIGH PRICES

Argument That a Readjustment is Now in Order

ST. LOUIS.—High prices continue without "the slightest reason under the sun," A. W. Douglas of St. Louis. Chief Statistician of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told the representatives of a thousand American trade organizations in convention here. He added that there had been some decline and declared that, if the law of supply and demand were given freedom of operation, the decline would continue until a normal level would be reached.

GERMANS WERE HOODWINKED BY BELGIAN BANKERS

Subterfuge of Restricted Note Issue Was Used Effectively

EXPLANATION AVOIDED

Societe Generale Formed to Issue Notes—Arrangement Not Comprehended

NEW YORK.—The report of the Societe Generale of Belgium, which was formed by a number of Belgian banks in 1914 for the purpose of issuing notes, in legal form, in place of the National Bank of Belgium, describes graphically the measures taken to combat the encroachments of the Germans in Belgium throughout the period of occupancy; from their first chagrin in finding most of the gold, notes and plates of the National Bank at Brussels safely removed, to the Bank of England, ahead of the invasion, to the refusal of the Societe to issue notes on practically the demand of the conquerors.

Although the Belgian bankers were completely at the mercy of the German invaders, they patriotically strove for the financial integrity of their country and succeeded to a large extent in saving it from the great ruin which Germany might otherwise have wrought. The Belgian bankers appear to have succeeded in hoodwinking the Germans to some degree.

In agreeing to the proposal of creating an Issue Department of the Societe Generale, instead of establishing a new bank of issue directly administered by themselves, the Germans obtained an apparent satisfaction of their claim to withdraw the privilege of issue of the Banque Nationale, in order to punish it for not having obtained the concessions asked for from the Belgian Government. In reality, as it has been seen, they were deceived by appearances. They were, however, careful to announce in the European press that they had withdrawn the privilege from the Banque Nationale, in order to grant it to the Societe Generale, giving the false impression that they were according a favor to the latter. To support these announcements, they took care that the arrangements entered into between the two institutions (which in effect they did not fully comprehend) and the motives that inspired them should not be known.

These one-sided announcements, which neither the Banque Nationale nor the Societe Generale had the power to rectify or explain without danger to themselves and probably jeopardizing the success of their plan, were sometimes interpreted wrongly in the minds of those insufficiently informed as to the role being played by the Societe Generale in the matter.

We believe that to-day, when liberty of speech has been restored, it is not superfluous to make this matter clear.

It was the opinion of its founders that the Issue Department would have only a short existence. When the contract between the Banque Nationale and the Societe Generale was signed it was hoped that the war would finish in the spring, or not later than the autumn. Unfortunately events did not confirm these hopes. The war has lasted four years more, and it may be imagined what the existence of the Issue Department was under these circumstances.

Its objects being limited by its statutes it was often possible to entrench behind these restrictive conditions and to refuse operations which the German Commissioner of Banks would have compelled us to undertake, and which would have involved the department in proceedings which would have been contrary to the interests of the country.

THE BANK STOCKS

Have Been in Considerable Demand This Week

There has been renewed interest in the bank stocks this week and some price readjustments have taken place. These stocks seem to be reflecting the general market activity. Following are price changes of the past week:

Changes During the Week

	Last	Sale	Change
Commerce	204¾	205	+ ¼
Dominion	208	207¾	— ¼
Hamilton	185⅞	185¾	— ⅛
Imperial	198⅝	198¼	— ⅜
Merchants	202	190	— 12
Molsons	198	198	..
Montreal	218	220	+ 2
Nova Scotia	270	271	+ 1
Royal	215½	215½	..
Toronto	200½	200½	..
Union	160	161	+ 1

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727

Paid-up Capital	£ 2,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits	1,030,470
Deposits	29,202,380

Head Office:
St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
Cashier and Gen. Mgr., A. K. Wright.
Secretary, J. B. Adshead.

London Office—3, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Wm. Wallace, Manager.

Glasgow Office—Royal Exchange Square and Buchanan Street.
A. Dennistoun, Agent.

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Banking business of every description transacted. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. Drafts, Circular Notes, Letters of Credit and Cable Transfers issued — available throughout the world. Foreign Exchange. Accounts opened and Agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Correspondence invited.

THE TIMAGAMI FOREST RESERVE

EVERY angler who knows the real thrill of landing a "big fellow" desires to enjoy the sport that the wonderful Timagami region of Ontario affords. Sportsmen who have fished all the important waters of the continent declare that the fishing in Timagami cannot be excelled. Lake Timagami with its sixteen hundred islands and three thousand miles of shore line is the home of the black bass, the brook trout and other game fish, while the innumerable smaller lakes are also well stocked. There are no hardships to be encountered in reaching Timagami. A few minutes after leaving the Grand Trunk through train from Toronto the sportsman finds himself in the bosom of the forest, and in a labyrinth of islands, inlets and channels inviting him to go north, south, east and west. There are good outfitting facilities, and also some bording establishments, but this great region is still absolutely unspoiled. For full particulars and information regarding this territory apply to Grand Trunk Agent or C. E. Horning, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

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Investment Bankers

Private wire service to principal cities in Canada and United States.

We specialize in Western Bond Issues.

EDMONTON - ALBERTA

CITY OF MOOSE JAW

SALE OF DEBENTURES

SEALED tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received by the City Commissioners up to noon of the 19th day of May, 1919, for the purpose of the following issues of debentures of the City of Moose Jaw:—

$210,000 debentures for extension to the Electric Light & Power Systems of the City. Tenders will be received alternatively for—

(a) Debentures bearing interest at the rate of 5½% per annum, repayable in twenty equal annual instalments of principal and interest.

(b) Sinking Fund Debentures bearing interest at 5½% per annum repayable at the end of twenty years.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. A. HAMILTON,
Mayor.
GEO. D. MACKIE,
City Commissioner.

Moose Jaw, 29th April, 1919.

Township of Barton Invites Tenders

FOR $30,000 for enlarging the school site and for the erection of two additional rooms for School Section No. 2. The debentures are 30-year bonds, 5½ per cent. interest, payable half-yearly.

Tenders to be sealed and marked "Tenders for Debentures," and addressed to the undersigned. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

enders close Saturday, May 19th, 1919. The lowest or any other tender not necessarily accepted.

ALFRED G. E. BRYANT,
Township Clerk,
Room 1, Court House, Hamilton

Route Your Shipments CANADIAN NATIONAL

Hanson Bros., and Hansons & Ferguson, Montreal, owing to the necessity for increased office accommodation have moved from 164 St. James Street, and now occupy the entire first floor of the Guardian Assurance Building, 160 St. James Street.

NEWS AND VIEWS FOR MANAGERS

MAKE CUSTOMERS APPRECIATE THE CASE OF THE BANK

The Branch Manager is a Factor of Increasing Importance

WESTERN EXAMPLES

Some Further Arguments for the Canadian Branch System Advanced by Vere Brown

The criticism has been offered that in my comment upon the relations of the banks and the public in the article in last week's issue, dealing with the complaint of the Grande Prairie retailer that he had been charged interest at the rate of 12 per cent., it was intimated that the banks still had considerable to do in improving their service to the public. This was hardly the intention. In fact I think that I was misinterpreted. The difficulty, where it exists, is not so much with the services the banks are rendering but that the public does not appreciate the importance of these services. The problem is, therefore, to educate bank customers and by inviting and combatting criticism to remove any feeling of dissatisfaction. More progressive methods of publicity, more consideration to individual needs and more freedom in relations between managers and other members of the staff and customers can also do much in this direction.

In most cases the head of a branch can start with the conviction that if a customer is dissatisfied then it is the latter who is in the wrong and it is a question of being able to make him see this. This is where it comes up to the manager and, as I have previously pointed out, it is only deferring the day of reckoning to temporarily hold a customer by passing the buck and blaming head office.

As to the service of the banks, particularly to Western Canada, I repeat that it appears to be very largely a question of bringing the public to appreciate what the chartered institutions have done and are doing. In this connection the address of Vere Brown, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, to the United Farmers of Alberta at Edmonton, contained much very effective material. Mr. Brown not only defended the Canadian banking on the grounds of stability and efficiency but illustrated by practical instances how service was rendered in individual cases. To show the importance of the moral factor, or the stability of the customer himself, in relation to credit standing he told of the following case:

> Desiring to properly appraise that criticism, some time ago, I took the trouble to ask all our managers in the Western country what they would think of a proposal to have a local advisory board of farmers, three or four men at each point, whom they could consult as to the granting of credits. I had a perfectly open mind; I wanted information, and I submitted the question to them in a way calculated to bring out their own opinion without any reserve. We wanted to know would it help the situation, would it satisfy the farmers, would it create a better condition of affairs, would it enable our managers to build up a greater goodwill among the farmers?
>
> Most of the managers consulted with leading farmers in their neighborhood on the question submitted to them, and when the replies came back there were 14 country managers who were of the opinion that it would be helpful to the situation; 9 managers who were unable to decide whether it would or would not be helpful; and 98 who said that, in their opinion, it would not be helpful, but would be hurtful—nearly all stating that they found the farmers would not care to have their affairs made known to neighbors.
>
> Now, whether you think that that expression of opinion represents the situation or not, I can unhesitatingly say this: that if we believed it would help you and would help us, we would be perfectly willing to have such an arrangement as that in force. We have not any prejudice at all; we want above all to work in co-operation with our farmer customers.

As to Local Boards

Another point effectively dealt with by Mr. Brown was the criticism so often offered in Western Canada that managers and the directors of the banks are too far away. The complaint is that as they are in Eastern Canada they have no sympathetic understanding of Western needs and requirements. On this ground the case for the American system of unit banks has been advocated. Mr. Brown made direct reply. He was able to say that actual investigation showed that unit banks were not desirable to Western farmers; here is his statement:

> The winter of 1906-7 in the Province of Alberta was a disastrous winter for stock men; blizzard followed blizzard, and the cattle died by thousands. Nearly every stock man woke up in the spring to find that he had lost a large percentage of his cattle. The man who only lost ten per cent. was very fortunate; some men lost 100 per cent. In the spring of that year at one of our branches in Alberta, a rancher who owed us $12,000 walked into our manager's office and said:
>
> "I have about $5,000 worth of emaciated cattle left, a quarter section of land and a few small implements. Now, I will turn these over to you just as they are and I and my boys will strike out and make a new start in the world somewhere else, or, if you will lend me another $5,000 to strengthen the herd we will stay with the job and I think we can pull it out."
>
> Now, that proposition came down from this Alberta branch to my head office, and of course the first thing we said was: that if our experience of thirty or forty years has taught us anything at all it was this, that when a man makes a bad mess in business the best thing we can do is to take our loss and forget about it. But the manner in which this man put all his cards on the table appealed to us; the case seemed worth looking into carefully; this might be a case for an exception to a sound rule. So we wired out to one of our most experienced livestock managers asking him to go up to the place, investigate and report to us.
>
> We got a wire in a few days: "This is a splendid type of Scotchman and he has two fine boys. I recommend giving them the additional credit."
>
> We gave him the additional credit—not $5,000, but $8,000—and as his herd improved we loaned him more money and more money, until we were finally loaning him $30,000 and more.
>
> That began in 1907. In 1914 he turned over his property to his boys and he had a surplus of $116,000—three sections of land and $75,000 of money of his own over and above what he owed the bank against his cattle.

The whole tendency of the times is to improve relations between big corporations and the people, between producer and consumer, between capital and labor. Education can do much to overcome the present social unrest. Like other big institutions the banks would benefit from closer relations with their customers. The connecting link is the branch manager and the indications are that head office officials are coming to a larger appreciation of this.—J. W. T.

READJUSTING THE STAFFS OF BANKS

Many Former Clubs Show a Disposition to Seek New Vocations

So far the problems of repatriation have not been serious for the Canadian banks—at least not in the direction of providing employment for returning soldiers as well as those taken on during the war period. If anything the problem has been the other way. It may be a question in the near future with some of the banks of taking on some more girls rather than of dismissing some of those now employed.

In this connection there have been two factors. In the first place there have been a large number of new branches opened. In the second case there have not been the number of men returning to bank service which had been expected. One bank reports that there are several hundred members of their staff, who have not communicated as to their intentions. This in addition to those for whom arrangements for positions have been and are being made.

In banking, as in other vocations and professions, there seems to be a tendency for returned men to seek some new means of livelihood. Whether this is more or less of a temporary condition which will change as positions become more scarce and war bonuses are exhausted remains to be seen. In any event the help problem in the banks does not seem likely to develop any crisis which cannot be met by more or less gradual adjustment.

VALUE OF MONEY

Great Depreciation in Four Years of War

LONDON.—At the bottom of eighty per cent. of all the labor troubles and unrest of the day lies the currency problem. Civilized countries must solve it on new lines, for any rapid return to the standard of value obtaining in 1914 would mean widespread bankruptcy. This is the opinion of Lord d'Abernon, who, as Sir Edward Vincent, won a world-wide reputation as a financier by the success with which he managed the public debts of Turkey and Egypt and restored the finances of the latter country.

In a recent speech in the House of Lords Lord d'Abernon drew attention to the condition of the currency. He declared that although there had been a steady depreciation in the value of money for the last 700 years, the fall during the four years of war was equal to that during the 400 years from 1300 to 1700, and was much greater than its fall from 1700 to 1900. Lord d'Abernon advises the adoption officially of one of the tables of prices of a large range of standard commodities as an index to the true value of money, and would refer wages and minor salaries to the index, and would require the payment of the amount to which the table showed it was then equivalent.

KEEP AN EYE ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Special Effort May be Needed to Keep Them Up to the War Level

From "The Teller," issued by the Sterling Bank

Enough of the present year has gone by to indicate the trend of business conditions. Enough of the year has gone by to show that if savings accounts are to be maintained at their high level extra work and thought must be displayed by every officer of the bank.

The last two years of the war may justly be termed "bumper" years for the savings department. But only when compared with pre-war standards. The functions of the savings department, the need for national and personal thrift, are just as important to-day as during the crisis of the war. The possibilities for developing this branch of the bank's business are only beginning to be realized—war conditions and influences have served as a demonstration to both the banks and the public. In judging 1919 results therefore we will only be fair to ourselves if we forget 1914 as a standard and measure our present achievements by those attained at the high-water mark of 1918.

True, we have harder sledding before us—much harder. During the last two years wages have been high. Munition workers especially earned abnormally big wages. In fact, all classes of labor received big money. But this has been considerably offset by the high cost of food and clothing and oll the other necessities of modern life. But, judged generally as a class, labor has been earning enough money to save steadily and substantially week after week.

Atmosphere of Economy

But that is not the real secret behind the last two years' huge savings deposits. The essence of the situation lies in the fact that national need demands the utmost thrift. The atmosphere for the last two years has been one of economy. The Government itself set the example of retrenchment in expenditures other than for war purposes and its example was followed by municipalities, public bodies and by corporations throughout the country. The Victory Loan advertising campaigns, involving perhaps $500,000 preached thrift by an effort so broad and sweeping that they outstripped anything this country has ever previously known. These influences combined to produce one big result—the dominant thought in every person's mind for months was "How much can I save?"

Thus thrift has become a national habit. This is not mere assumption. It is proved by an analysis of savings deposits, which were depleted at the time of the Victory Loan campaigns but quickly regained their original high level.

Thrift Education

It is now up to the banks to maintain this mental attitude of the public toward thrift. Food prices are beginning to drop, but it will be months before they are down to normal. Until they do drop permanently and until the other items that go to make up the "cost of living" are reduced, wages cannot fall to a lower level.

Thus, taking a fair estimate of the economic situation, there is absolutely no reason why savings deposits should show a marked decrease. Certain accounts may show reductions, where people have been holding back important purchases such as home-building and furnishing for patriotic reasons. But in general, the uncertainty of the future and the impression left by war influences will keep most accounts at their present level.

Cultivate Present Accounts

Every branch manager should therefore be on the alert and keep a close eye on his savings department. Any noticeable decrease in savings deposits should immediately prompt extra efforts to keep the thrift idea alive. In this connection, one point is worth emphasis. Just as a retail merchant can best increase his turnover by selling more goods to his present customers, so can the bank most effectively increase its savings deposits by cultivating its present accounts. A steadily-growing account now with the bank is better business than a new account that may be small and inactive. A future article will deal with suggestions as to how the thrift attitude can be maintained among our present clients. Have you any suggestions?

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, May 8—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£631,000
Circulation, increased	380,000
Bullion, increased	251,583
Other securities, decreased	2,750,000
Public deposits, increased	1,761,000
Other deposits, decreased	9,561,000
Government securities, dec.	5,635,000

HIGH TAXATION WILL ENDANGER BIG ENTERPRISE

Thrift the Fundamental Remedy for Economic Ills

LOANS VERSUS TAXES

Two Schools of Thought at Beginning of War—Harm of Throwing Too Much of the Burden on One Class

By PAUL M. WARBURG,
Former Member U.S. Federal Reserve Board.

When the war began there were two schools of thought dividing the economic world. On one side were arrayed the apostles of the "all-tax" dogma, on the other side were found the preachers of the "all-loan" gospel.

The question in its larger aspect calls for the future inquiry as to whether present taxation may not tend to reduce so drastically the investment power of the heretofore well-to-do classes that the spirit of enterprise might thereby be seriously affected. There is hardly any question before the country deserving a more careful and earnest study than this.

If the large incomes may no more be relied upon to furnish the bulk of the investment funds necessary to finance our economic growth, we must look to those possessed of smaller incomes and subjected to only moderate taxation, to produce the main portion of the savings available for investment. This can be done only if we succeed in letting the gospel of thrift penetrate deeply into the minds of the masses. The Liberty and Victory Loan and War Saving Stamp campaigns were able to render invaluable services in this respect as long as the Government was the main employer and borrower. Will it be possible to convince the workingman, the farmer and storekeeper, that it will be necessary for him to continue to finance his employer when private enterprise resumes the place occupied by Government during the last few years? Unless that can be accomplished our future progress is in serious danger of being retarded.

The fundamental remedy for our economic ills lies in thrift. Thrift spells increased production and decreased consumption; the resultant saving, in goods or money, furnishing the means for the country's recuperation and future growth. The world balance sheet has been watered by the issue (for unproductive purposes) of over $250,000,000,000, in circulation and securities. In some countries this process of inflation has gone so far that bankruptcy or repudiation remains the only way out. Happily our economic strength is such that we may confidently expect new wealth to be created rapidly enough to purge our balance sheet within a reasonable time. Our new assets will then either set off or pay off our debts incurred during the war.

Process of Deflation

As this process of deflation takes place, prices will find their proper levels and our problems of equitable and reasonable taxation will solve themselves.

The creation of new assets, however, is predicated upon individual and national economy. The more we keep our "operating expenses" down, the less is the production of this new wealth we squander through unnecessary consumption, and the more money we spend for permanent and productive things the faster this healing process will take its course. It is not an automatic process; it is one that can only succeed within a reasonable time if carried by a nation-wide will and understanding. It does not contemplate making us a nation of misers, but rather a nation of intelligent spenders.

The most immediate and most tangible result of successful economy would be the elimination of the item "loans on Government securities" from the balance sheets of both our banks and trust companies and the Federal Reserve banks. In eliminating these items we strike at the very root of inflation. We began the Victory Loan campaign with, it is estimated, approximately $4,000,000,000 of undigested Government bonds, not counting the billions of United States Certificates of Indebtedness held by our banks. Even though the Victory Loan should be absorbed entirely by the savings of the people, as we earnestly hope it will be, the cost of winding up the war, amounting to many additional billions, will still remain to be financed.

Absorb the Bonds

It is likely that short time certificates will be used for that purpose, that they will largely be carried by the banks, and that ultimately they will be paid off by receipts from taxation. Shall it be one year's taxation or two years, or more, or shall a portion of these future short loans ultimately be funded into some long term bonds? These are interesting questions whose proper solution will largely depend upon the speed and scope with which these bank loans and holdings will be liquidated through voluntary savings. The thorough absorption of these Government bonds is the main object to be accomplished, and if distribution is not effected by voluntary effort, it will have to be brought about through taxation.

The more rapidly our national debt is genuinely paid for by saving, the sooner shall we be able to get away from the necessity of drastic taxation. When once our Government loans are definitely absorbed, the question of taxation for the purpose of amortization may be considered from a very different point of view.

The strike at the factory of the Canada Sugar Refining Company, Montreal, has ended. It is reported that there is no probability of any shortage of sugar supplies in Canada this season.

LABOR

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TORONTO, MAY 10, 1919

C.P.R. VERSUS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

THE warning of E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in reference to conditions being imposed for the Canadian National Railways, should serve to stir the members of the Senate to an even closer scrutiny of the bill that has just passed the Commons. Mr. Beatty intimates that already there is a tendency to "make fish of one and flesh of another" in discriminating between the Government and the private systems. He says:

> "It has recently been found necessary to give the National Railways privileges in the matter of construction of railways not enjoyed by private companies and to exempt them from complying in other respects with the existing laws respecting railways. I sincerely trust that this policy of making one law for the National Railways and one for the Canadian Pacific and other private enterprises will neither be continued nor extended, because nothing would, in my opinion, be calculated to destroy confidence in Canadian railway enterprise more than a policy which would confer exclusive and peculiar rights on the National Railways, designed to make the competitive conditions unequal.
>
> "This fact must, however, be obvious, that in no other way can the people of Canada obtain a correct appreciation of the results of Government operation of the systems which are, or which may hereafter come into its possession, than by their being administered in strict accordance with the laws of the country under which other companies have to operate, by their financial and accounting methods being made as precise and as accurate as the law now requires of private corporations, and by the exact financial results being submitted to Parliament each year."

An instance of an actual existing condition parallel to the picture drawn by Mr. Beatty will occur to readers of THE FINANCIAL POST in the "exclusive and peculiar" rights conferred on the Hydro-Electric Commission in Ontario. Here private suits against the commission to establish franchise and other rights have been warded off by refusal to issue a fiat to permit an action reaching the courts of the Province; the payment of taxes, enforced on a private concern, has been exempted to this highly-favored Government foster-child; rates have been manipulated to kill private competition and please voters; the usual rigid accounting financially to the shareholders of the private company has been largely denied and throttling instructions have prevented the much-needed light from penetrating. Fair competition for the private-owned enterprise has been deliberately denied all along the line in order to crush competition or bolster up the palpable weaknesses that have developed.

It is such a denial of a fair and square trial between private and Government operation of public utilities that should be carefully avoided in the terms that are finally adopted at Ottawa for the new and enlarged test of Government control.

STATE CONTROL A MENACE IN AUSTRALIA

AS distant fields are said to look green so we are often told that conditions in other countries are better than they are at home. For instance, that the Governmental systems of Australia and New Zealand are much superior to those in Canada—that in those countries the success of the adoption in a broad way of public ownership and public administration of utilities and industries has proven such a great success that we are yet in the Governmental "dark ages." However, we find that in Australia there is much difference of opinion as to how the advanced ideas and progressive experiments are working out. An examination into the actual position of the financial affairs of the Commonwealth reveals conditions which are causing serious apprehension on the part of those able to appreciate where the trend of developments is leading.

Even with the mass of the people it is doubtful if the Governmental system is very popular to judge from the large number of strikes and other manifestations of labor unrest, but it will be readily appreciated that it is difficult to judge of the relations of a Government and the people when that Government has in its control an army of 236,000 voters, representing one in ten of the adults of the whole country.

It is on this point of national employment that much criticism is based. The inefficiency of Government service is accepted as a sad actuality. Occasionally there are such revelations as those in connection with the printing department at Ottawa to bring to light actual conditions and to emphasize the fact that many Government employees take the attitude that they earn their remuneration in getting the appointment and are not expected to do any work thereafter.

In Australia, according to figures of the Melbourne *Age*, there are over 236,000 Government employees drawing in salaries over $165,000,000. The "Age" claims that Australia—the most sparsely populated of all civilized countries—is the most over-governed. The population is 1.6 to the square mile as compared with 2.17 in Canada and every tenth is living on the state. In the following forceful language the "Age" sums up its opinion of the menace which the nation faces

> "Is it any wonder that in some of the older countries the wisdom of our democratic form of Government is doubted? Is it surprising that students of constitutional Government the world over ridicule such a condition of affairs as will permit of the employment of one-tenth of the adult male population of the country in Government service? ....The annual salary bill is in itself a most effective illustration of what this sort of thing means to the community as a whole. To have as a first call upon its finances every year the huge sum of £33,072,411 as salaries to persons in the Government service is a strain that no young country can bear for very long."

CANADIAN MAILS FROM ENGLAND

Winnipeg "Free Press":—On the facts as stated by the Halifax "Chronicle" there seems to be abundant reason for its protest against the way the British mails are brought to Canada. The "Chronicle" states that although for months past the British mails for the Dominion have been carried across the ocean largely by steamers which came into Halifax to land troops yet, with the exception of one vessel that ended its voyage at Halifax, not a single bag of mail had been landed at that port. All those steamers proceeded to New York carrying the Canadian mails with them. These steamers included the Adriatic, Lapland, Baltic, Royal George, Cedric and Caronia. There was a delay of four or five days in the mails reaching Nova Scotia, and a delay in the mails reaching all parts of Canada. One trip of the Caronia is given as the worst case. It docked at Halifax on a Saturday afternoon, but it was the following Friday morning before the British mails were received in Halifax from that steamer by way of New York.

There is not only the great and unnecessary delay in receipt of the mails, but also the expense of carrying the mails back to Canada from New York.

It is supposed that the explanation is that the mails are not so placed on the steamer that the Canadian mails can be easily taken off at Halifax. If that is the case the trouble ought to be easily capable of adjustment and the Canadian Government should make representations to the British postal authorities to that end. If these steamers went to New York without calling at Halifax the case would be different, but when they do call at a Canadian port the mails should be put off. Speed in the handling of mails is one of the things essential to a modern postal system.

This is further evidence of the need for a new general manager of our postal service. Dr. Coulter, who has occupied that position for many years, was a village doctor without business or postoffice experience. He was given the job over many capable men who had grown up in the department, as a reward for political services to the Postmaster General during elections. He messed things from the start and then pleaded for higher rates from the public to pay for the inefficiency in the handling of the mails.

If the department were put in charge of a good business executive—and there must be many such men in the Post Office Department—enough money could be saved to increase the pay of the postmasters who are urging more to-day.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS

THE policy of Government ownership having been adopted in the incorporation of the C. N. R. as part of the National Railway system, Parliament has decided to keep as far as possible from the principles of Government ownership in the operation thereof. This was a wise decision. The situation in the United States and Great Britain is a grave warning. The effort to throw the system into the maw of party politics by discrediting the present management as co-operators with the old C.N.R. crowd was futile.

It is interesting to note in passing that the trend of the debate on the question at Ottawa was to undermine the whole theory of Government ownership. Inadvertently, probably, Mr. Fielding and Sir Thomas White furnished some effective arguments against the general policy.

Mr. Fielding laid down the principle that the very essence of the Parliamentary system lay in every appropriation for every department, "even for cab fare," being first passed by Parliament before it was expended. In reply Sir Thomas White declared that under the plan suggested by Mr. Fielding the old patronage system of abuses under the Railway Department would be perpetuated; so the proposal was being made in order to promote the highest efficiency, to constitute a board of directors who would receive its revenues and cause expenditures properly to be paid in accordance with the system adopted in efficient railway administration in all parts of the world. The case was on all fours, he declared, with that of the C. P. R., where a few men were entrusted with administration and control by the shareholders. The Government had thought best to adopt the corporate system of Government, that of a joint stock company. Otherwise, abuses would result from the exercise of political patronage.

Thus the two horns of the Government ownership dilemma are revealed to the country: the system can not be operated efficiently, says the Finance Minister, if run under departmental control. And if you don't run it this way, says the ex-Finance Minister, you are violating the cardinal principles of Parliamentary Government. The only conclusion appears to be that the railways can not be run properly under the only recognized existing system of Government ownership.

EDITORIAL NOTES

THE Ontario and the Dominion Governments should be able to get together regarding the development of the water powers of the St. Lawrence, but we cannot imagine Sir Adam Beck "getting together" with anybody.

* * *

THE demand of the employees of the London and Port Stanley Railway for increased wages has caused the commissioners to realize that the system is not such a prosperous one after all. Even a public ownership project is, at times, forced to consider the problem of operating expenses in relation to revenue.

* * *

CANADIAN business men will agree with the attitude of Hon. F. B. Carvell with regard to the operation of the National Railways. Certainly the future holds no rosy prospect and the less opportunity there is for political manipulation in the administration the better.

* * *

AFTER all the efforts which have been made to develop export trade, eleventh hour objections to the proposed credits to Roumania were heard at Ottawa. The House of Commons can be depended upon to develop obstruction to most any proposal; with many members the country's interests are but pawns in the game of politics.

* * *

THE book paper manufacturers of the United States and Canada, who last year strengthened their position very materially by coming to a closer understanding and adopting similar terms and prices, are now considering similar relations with the paper manufacturers of Great Britain. The ultimate object is the division of territory, standard terms, and finally the elimination of competition, which was quite keen at times during the war and for many years before. Should the scheme be carried out, as it is likely to be, it will ensure not only sure but very generous dividends.

DIVERTS GOLDEN STREAM TO BENEFIT OF CONFRERES

Romance of Science is Story of Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell, Chief Metallurgist, U.S. Bureau of Mines, in Development of Helium and Potash

THERE is a man working for a modest Government compensation who to-morrow could command a salary which would make the earnings of a popular movie star look like pin-money. He could announce his readiness to give his services exclusively to one concern and have the directors of American steel companies, copper companies, zinc companies, etc., hurrying here ready to outbid each other in big round, substantial figures.

That man is Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell, chief metallurgist of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. The story of his career, the results he has achieved and is achieving, and the rapidly accruing benefits which the nation is getting from his work—as described in the New York "Sun" by Albert Whiting Fox—form a striking romance of science.

A little more than ten years ago Dr. Cottrell was a poorly paid, struggling assistant professor of chemistry in the University of California. Now he has saved big plants in the country literally millons of dollars, has found a means of giving the United States a potash supply independent of Germany, has been responsible largely for the development of the non-inflammable gas helium of inestimable military and commercial value, and stands out as such an undisputed leader in his line that he was awarded the Perkin medal for 1919 by the Society of Chemical Industry "in recognition of his most original and valuable work in applied chemistry."

Diverts Golden Stream

Only in the matter of financial recompense has Dr. Cottrell remained backward. He has consistently refused all offers to make a fortune out of his work, and when money began to pour in upon him in spite of himself he promptly got his friends together, formed what is known as the "research corporation," turned the financial stream into the corporation with the provision that the funds were to be used to assist struggling scientists whose hardships he already knew. An ironclad agreement has been made that all profits from his work go to the corporation and not to Mr. Cottrell himself.

No one would imagine from his manner or appearance that Dr. Cottrell had already risen to the top rank among the scientists of the world. There is nothing about him to suggest the popular conception of the great scientist. He looks like the typical wide awake American business man of 40, who has no fads and believes in the free and easy unconventional way of meeting men with whom he comes in contact.

After luncheon with him at the club one might say that his particular interest was in how to care properly for an automobile or in billiards. At present Dr. Cottrell is making a flying trip to Europe in connection with helium developments.

The first big contribution of Dr. Cottrell to science was the electric precipitation of particles of liquids and solids, or, in popular terms, the elimination of smoke and rescue of smoke constituents by a process of electricity. Undertaken first to eliminate smoke as a nuisance, the process showed that the so-called smoke dust precipitated at big plants was worth in some cases more than the product being manufactured.

It was in 1906 while he was working as assistant professor of chemistry at the University of California that the idea first came to Dr. Cottrell. California at that time was much annoyed over fumes from smelters. There were examples of it close to the university. The fumes were admittedly necessary to the running of the smelters, but were a nuisance to every one within their radius. There was continued talk about it, but no one suggested a possible remedy, excepting to remove the smelters.

Springs His Surprise

Dr. Cottrell said little, but it was noticed that he began spending all his spare time in the laboratory. He worked whenever he got a chance during the day and far into the night. Finally he surprised his friends at the university by telling them that he had discovered an "electrical precipitation process" which would do away with the smoke.

In a general way his idea was to remove the suspended particles from the gases by the aid of electrical discharges. His process was to operate by passing the gases, carrying the suspended, finely divided particles, between two systems of electrodes, one of which was made to carry a negative electrical charge while the other carried a positive charge.

The electrodes were to be charged by being connected with a source of high voltage electricity, consisting of a high voltage transformer for increasing the electric potential up to a working voltage of from 20,000 to 100.000 volts. A rectifier for changing alternating current into direct current and a switchboard were to provide the necessary control equipment. Dr. Cottrell figured that the suspended particles while passing between the electrodes would become electrically charged and would be driven into pipes by the forces of the electric field.

The professors at the university believed in Cottrell and were interested in his announcement, although they all agreed that nothing could be done with it without money.

Cottrell had no money. He was distinctly "hard up" in those days, but he was certain he could eliminate the smoke nuisance if given a chance. He obtained the personal and financial assistance finally of Prof Edmond O'Neill, of the chemistry department and Dr. Harry East Miller and E. S. Heller, both alumni of the university. This put him in a position where he could attempt to get some of the smelting companies interested, but his efforts along this line were either not taken seriously or were ridiculed.

"There's a smoke bug up in the university," was the only comment heard which even indicated to Dr. Cottrell that his presence was known by the men running smelters. Strangely enough this "smoke bug" was to play an all important part in the developments of the future.

It happened that the Riverdale Portland Cement Company, near Riverdale, Cal., was having all manner of trouble with the orange growers in the vicinity. Dust blown out of the stacks from the rotary kilns was settling in the buds and killing the crops. The orange growers had taken the matter into the courts and were spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in pressing and winning their cases.

The company bought up the land at $1,000 an acre and then found it could not stand the pace. More than $1,000,000 had already been spent by the company in litigation and still there were no relief in sight. The directors were desperate. In the course of one meeting somebody repeated the story about the "smoke bug" at the university and the directors said, "Bring him to us."

Dr. Cottrell went to the company's plant and installed his process. It worked like a charm. His process did away with the smoke and collected approximately 100 tons of dust per day. His presence at the plant gave him an opportunity to get acquainted with the men running the business. They found him interesting and full of suggestions designed to help them.

The mill had a capacity of 5,000 barrels of cement a day and business was good, but Dr. Cottrell told them they might find it profitable to examine the smoke dust, which was coming in at the rate of 100 tons a day. He figured that there might be profitable potash values contained in this dust. The company took his advice and investigated. Now the Portland Cement Company is manufacturing chiefly potash, obtained from the smoke dust by the Cottrell process, and is only making cement as a by-product. A new and profitable means of getting potash had been discovered.

A recent statement issued by the Bureau of Mines here bears on this phase of Dr. Cottrell's work. It is as follows:

"In the attempts of the United States to find some methods of increasing the potash production for fertilizers and other purposes to offset the stoppage of shipments from Germany there has come to the attention of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, a highly successful effort at the plant of the Riverdale Cement Company, Riverdale, Cal.

"This company, after a number of years of costly litigation with the orange growers in the territory adjacent to the plant, because the mill discharged large quantities of dust that fell on the groves, installed a Cottrell electric precipitator with the sole hope of abating the nuisance.

"Word now reaches the Bureau of Mines that the factory of this cement company on March 1 went into full blast operation for the purpose of making potash, with cement as a by-product. The investigator who reported many details of this operation of the plant to the bureau says:

"'This is certainly a romantic development of modern industry, where an apparatus installed for the purpose of saving the life of the factory turns out to be the centre of operations, around which the entire plant is adjusted, the incidental profits being sufficient, at least during the continuance of the war, to make the former operation of the factory of secondary importance.'"

But if one plant can make potash in this way, why not other plants? the Bureau of Mines asked. How about blast furnaces, the smelting plants, where the dust contains potash as it does in most cases?

Promises Plenty of Potash

The United States Government now feels assured that by means of Dr. Cottrell's discovery America will have more than enough potash for its own needs without depending on Germany or any other outside source. In a statement issued on October 3 last, Secretary of the Interior Lane said definitely:

"The United States does not need German potash. America can in two years become entirely independent of Germany in this regard by the development of her own deposits and the use of processes devised by Dr. Cottrell of this department."

Among the plants already using the Cottrell processes are the American Smelting and Refining Companies at Garfield, Utah; Maurer, N.J.; Omaha, Neb.; the American Steel and Wire Company at Worcester, Mass.; the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Anaconda, Mont.; the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company at Newark, N. J.; the Minnesota Steel Company at Duluth, Minn.; the Raritan Copper Works at Perth Amboy, N. J.; the Rome Brass and Copper Company at Rome, N. Y.; the Winchester Repeating Arms Company at New Haven, Conn., and others too numerous to mention.

The assets of the research corporation, of which men like Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Otto H. Kahn are directors, jumped to $217,862.72 from royalties on Dr. Cottrell's invention as soon as it got fairly started. More money is coming in than the corporation knows what to do with, but Dr. Cottrell is convinced that new scientific discoveries can be helped along by financial assistance from discoveries already made. That is his slogan.

Development of Helium

Other important work has been done by Dr. Cottrell, but the value of the right man in the right place has been particularly emphasized by the development of the new non-inflammable gas helium.

The idea of using helium in balloons, dirigibles, etc., is that it has practically the same lifting power as hydrogen, but unlike hydrogen cannot be set afire. It makes the balloon and dirigible safe against explosive bullets. It is the airship's defence against the incendiary bullet just as armor was the defence of the old wooden ships against cannon.

The military authorities dread to think what would have happened if the Germans had had helium instead of hydrogen in their Zeppelins during the London and Paris raids.

It was during one of the Zeppelin raids over London that the first move toward developing helium started. An old British scientist fell to thinking what would happen if the Zeppelin could not be set afire. He remembered having put away an old report made some ten years ago by a Prof. Cady of the Universtiy of Kansas, which claimed that helium could be found in the ground in Oklahoma and Texas. He got the report out and sent it to the Admiralty.

The British experts decided that if there was one chance in a thousand to get anything of that sort it was worth taking, so they communicated with the Government of the United States and sent experts over. The experts were referred to the Bureau of Bines, and Director Manning of the bureau in turn referred them to Dr. Cottrell. Then things began to happen.

Dr. Cottrell Gets Busy

Dr. Cottrell brushed aside all sceptical suggestions as to why the plan would not work. "We are not here to find out why it won't work, but to make it work," he said, and forthwith he started setting the wheels in motion.

It is not easy to cut red tape and get action out of the executive departments in Washington. In this case the War Department and the Navy Department, as well as the Bureau of Mines, were concerned. It was necessary to keep these three branches working and it was necessary to get money from Congress without telling Congress what the funds were needed for, as it was a deep war secret.

The theory advanced for the quantity production of helium seemed to Dr. Cottrell sound. In a general way it consisted of a process similar to liquefaction of air, everything except helium was to be liquefied out, which was possible because it required 268 degrees centigrade below zero to liquefy helium, and other gases went out before that was reached. To Dr. Cottrell there seemed no difficulty in the practical application which could not be surmounter, excepting the danger of not getting red tape cut and delay and inactivity done away with.

He set out to force action and haunted the offices in question until he became the "helium bug," which reminded him of his former "smoke bug" title. But he kept after results and managed to cut enough red tape to get things started.

As for getting money from Congress the Bureau of Mines began to plead for an appropriation for important experiments in "argon," this being the camouflage name for helium. Congress did not know what was going to be done with argon, but Dr. Cottrell saw some of the Congressmen and the money was forthcoming. Now helium is being produced in quantity at two big texas plants in Texas.

A TRIBUTE TO LORD SHAUGHNESSY

Resolution of Appreciation at Annual Meeting of C.P.R. Shareholders

Lord Shaughnessy once more, as chairman of the board, presided at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway this week and was chosen again as chairman. With a display of enthusiasm rather unusual at a gathering of business men such as were comprised by the shareholders in attendance, a resolution, moved by Huntly R. Drummond and seconded by Colin Campbell, was passed in reference to the services of the former president, and will be presented in the form of an engrossed address. This read as follows:

The outstanding position held by the Canadian Pacific Railway not only in the markets of the world, but also in the respect and affection of the Canadian people provides the greatest of all tributes to the genius with which Lord Shaughnessy has directed the affairs of the Company, but the shareholders cannot let this occasion pass without the further tribute of their thanks for the services he has rendered during the thirty-six years with which he has been associated with this enterprise.

"Through Lord Shaughnessy's financial skill and executive ability, an immense transportation system has been built up and consolidated with such ability and economy that the Canadian people have enjoyed efficient service at moderate rates, have seen their resources developed beyond all expectation and have been encouraged during normal years by a steady flow of immigration, while the financial returns of the Company itself have amply justified the confidence placed by investors in Canadian industry and management.

It is particularly gratifying to the shareholders that under Lord Shaughnessy's presidency the Canadian Pacific Railway Company should not only have rendered such signal services to the cause of the Allies during the recent Great War, but should also have maintained its efficiency and financial standing in the face of the difficult conditions created by that war. The shareholders consider it due largely to his farsighted policy that under such circumstances the Canadian Pacific Railway Company should not only have required no assistance from the Canadian Government, but should actually from its reserves have been able to provide substantial aid to that Government in maintaining the high standard of Canadian credit.

"The shareholders deeply appreciate and honor the spirit of self-sacrifice with

Continued on page 11

May
Government and Municipal Investments

SECURITY	YIELD
DOMINION OF CANADA *War Loans, all issues*	**at market**
PROV. OF BRITISH COLUMBIA 4½% *Bonds, due 1st July,* 1926	**5.35%**
PROV. OF ALBERTA 4% *Debenture Stock, due 1st Nov.,* 1922	**5.50%**
GOVT. OF NEWFOUNDLAND 6½% *Bonds, due 30th June,* 1928	**5.50%**
GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC *Guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada,* 4% *Bonds, due 1st January,* 1962	**5.25%**
CITY OF TORONTO 5½% *Bonds, due 1st July,* 1930	**5.30%**
CITY OF TORONTO 4½% *Bonds, due 1st September,* 1953	**5.30%**
CITY OF HAMILTON 5½% *Bonds, due 1st February,* 1920-31	**5.30%**
CITY OF HAMILTON 6% *Bonds, due 1st February,* 1920-25	**5.30%**
CITY OF ST. THOMAS 6% *Bonds, due 1st January,* 1927-29	**5.40%**
CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS 5% *Bonds, due 15th August,* 1921	**5.50%**
CITY OF PORT ARTHUR 4½% *Bonds, due 1st July,* 1940	**5.63%**
CITY OF VERDUN, QUE. 5½% *Bonds, due 1st May* 1927	**5.50%**
CITY OF QUEBEC, PROT. SCHOOLS 5% *Bonds, due June,* 1944	**5.50%**
CITY OF MONTREAL, R. C. SCHOOLS *(Issued by St. Henri)* 5½% *Bonds, due 1st May,* 1955	**5.55%**
CITY OF CALGARY 4½% *Bonds, due 1st April,* 1937	**5.75%**
CITY OF CALGARY 4½% *Bonds, due 1st July,* 1937	**5.75%**
CITY OF VICTORIA 4½% *Bonds, due 21st January,* 1938	**5.70%**
CITY OF EDMONTON 5% *Bonds due, 1st July,* 1934	**5.80%**
CITY OF REGINA 4½% *Bonds, due 1st June,* 1952	**5.80%**

In addition to the above government and city bonds we also have attractive odd amount bonds of towns and villages.

We invite inquiry and shall be glad to supply full particulars on request.

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A TRIBUTE TO LORD SHAUGHNESSY

Continued from page 10.

which Lord Shaughnessy maintained the arduous duties of the Presidency during the anxious years of the war in spite of physical disabilities. They rejoice that these disabilities have been ameliorated and that with renewed vision he can once more enjoy the beauties of that Canadian landscape which the Canadian Pacific Railway has made accessible to the world.

When the prospect of peace enabled him to hand over the more active duties of the Presidency with clear conscience to a younger man, it was with genuine pleasure that the shareholders heard of Lord Shaughnessy's decision to remain as Chairman of the Company, not only because they realized that the Company would thereby continue to have the benefit of his counsel and advice, but also because they are proud to retain as their titular head one who is held in such universal honor.

The shareholders trust that the indomitable spirit which has been so characteristic of Lord Shaughnessy's whole splendid career will be rewarded with many years yet to come of health, prosperity and happiness.

The president, E. W. Beatty, in referring to Lord Shaughnessy, laid emphasis on the "influence and force of his personal character and ideals, and his high sense of duty, on the officers and men of the company, with the result that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company enjoys an esprit and an ambition for efficiency among all ranks which I venture to think is unequalled, and certainly not excelled in any corporation in the world." He added that not only was Lord Shaughnessey's administration extraordinarily successful, but he created an organization "the ambition of which, and every member of it, is to utilize that property in the closest co-operation and to the full extent of their powers for the benefit of the country and the shareholders."

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We have bought an issue of Mortgage Debenture Stock, fully secured by the Assets and Earnings of a well-known Canadian pulp and paper enterprise.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL

IDEAS OF DEALING WITH EMPLOYEES MUST CHANGE

In England Employers and Employees Who Believe in Organization Are Now Combining to Defeat the Radicals

WASHINGTON.—Interesting and significant are the facts regarding industrial conditions in Great Britain discovered and reported by the Employers' Industrial Commission sent abroad by Secretary of Labor Wilson. The commission was composed entirely of large employers of labor and they accepted the mission from the Secretary on the basis of his instruction to "report on the attitude of employers and employees on the problems of industrial unrest, stating the facts exactly as you find them."

The report of the commission to the Secretary of Labor shows that employers in England and those employees who believe in organization, are now united in co-operation against the radicals, who frankly state that they will oppose all plans of the Government to bring classes together, because they realize that collective bargaining and conciliation tend to maintain the present system of society.

Interviews with many of the workmen tend to indicate that "unrest" is rather an inadequate term. There are many intimations of "direct action" and a complete overturning of the present social structure. But we believe the more extreme demands are largely limited to a class which has been thinking and talking along these lines for years.

The issue, however, is squarely drawn on the demand of the working people to have a better industrial day. They seek not merely small non-essentials, nor common-place essentials, but a real step forward in their conditions of life and labor.

Workers Want Representation

In regard to the present labor union system, the report says:

There seems to be a marked disposition among the "rank and file" of workers to criticize the present union system because it denies the workmen in the shop an opportunity promptly to rectify grievances, irrespective of their particular craft union. The object of the shop steward or shop committee movement appears to be to rectify this by constituting a shop organization capable of dealing with common grievances.

At the present moment there is a widespread feeling among the workingmen that the officials of the labor unions have become detached from the atmosphere of the shop and are not in proper sympathy with the workmen. There is a marked disposition among the workmen to be represented in the national councils by actual workers."

Regarding the Shop Committees the report says further:

The primary organization of unions has heretofore dealt with questions such as wages and hours of labor, common to the entire territory; while the Shop Committee deals with matters peculiar to its own establishment.

Another point—the Shop Committee, although often difficult to deal with, has proved to many employers that much good resulted from the direct contact with their men. By means of these committees, industry avoided the necessity of depending on the detailed and intricate machinery of trade unionism for the adjustment of purely local grievances.

"The problem then remained as to how to get and keep Shop Committees and yet maintain them under the control of the larger labor organizations."

Restriction of Output

The report, besides discussing the general impression of the relation between employers and employees, largely through their organizations, touches briefly on a number of other subjects. "Printers' Ink" thus summarizes the important points:

Security accorded to the workman must accompany all claims of labor insurance, consequently, "Unemployment insurance," "health insurance," and "old-age insurance" are essential.

Bad housing is given as one of the direct causes of labor unrest, and it is shown that fewer than 200,000 workmen owned their own homes. "The British Government now figures the urgent need of from 300,000 to 400,000 homes for laboring men, but these are all unquestionably rental propositions.

An important change in the vote of conservative laboring classes is coming in Great Britain, and one of decided importance to business men in other countries.

The old ideas of restriction of output are being abandoned, and the labor leaders themselves are coming out emphatically against these former theories. Only the radicals, who want to make a fundamental change in society feel that increased production is merely for the benefit of the capitalist. "All, including the larger number of those of the 'rank and file' so-called, of the workingmen, are preaching that the nation must produce in order that the nation may live; and that workmen cannot share in what is not produced."

The need of production in order to compete with foreign trade is obvious.

Dangerous to Postpone Buying

At the present moment, there is criticism in England because business men regard the tendency as dangerous to wait for the wages to come down and for materials to bring lower prices before going ahead with business. One of the largest employers in Great Britain, seconded by several others, according to the report, said that if there was reason to fear serious industrial unrest, it lay largely in this waiting tendency caused by threats of labor disturbances.

On the question of women in industry, the report calls attention to the fact that labor leaders say that women need not draw the same pay per hour as the men, and that the real issue is equal pay for equal value, and that if women must draw the same pay per hour, where not delivering the same value they would be crowded out of employment. However, there appears to be no question that the women who replaced the soldiers are to relinquish their positions as the men return.

Employers and Employees

Various other topics are touched upon in the report, which concludes with the findings regarding the attitude of employers and employees, as follows:

1. Employers in Great Britain generally recognize the desirability of bargaining collectively with labor.

2. Employers nearly all agree that collective bargaining should always be undertaken between associations of employers and the regularly established well-organized trade unions.

While many manufacturers welcome organizations of workmen in their factories (shop or works committees), they want to limit the activities of such bodies to purely local grievances, and decidedly desire that the committee members come under the discipline of their unions.

3. Most employers freely recognize the right of labor to organize; they regard organization as greatly contributing to the stability of industry. Some large manufacturers declare that they wish to see every workman within the unions, so that they must all come under organization control. Others feel that 100 per cent. organization might lead to dangerous type of universal strikes and lockouts.

4. Employees in Great Britain are divided in sentiment shading from those who want to maintain the trade unions along the regularly established so-called "constitutional" lines to ultra-radical socialists.

5. **Employees are nearly a unit, however, in expressing opposition to the use of force.** The most radical who desire "now" a complete overturning of the present social structure, usually admit on close questioning that "now" may mean many years. They want to "start" now. Practically none appear to approve of a sudden change as in Russia.

6. Employees of the ultra-radical type look askance at collective bargaining and organizations of labor and capital.

7. Employees of the more conservative type (and to your commissioners they appear to represent the vast majority of British workmen) are largely in accord with employers in the desire (1) to head off labor unrest at this period; (2) to strengthen the unions by holding member under control; (3) to increase production for the sake of the nation, workmen included—with no restriction or output except as it affects the health of the worker; (4) to leave control of business policies in the hands of those managing the business.

8. Government officials appear to be unformly of the opinion that the Government should function in labor unrest only as an absolutely last unavoidable resort. On the other hand, they maintain the right of the Government to step in when necessary in order to protect public interests against minorities which try to force their terms upon the people.

9. In general the Government and most employers and conservative employees appear to be agreed:

That the spirit of co-operation between labor and capital is highly desirable.

That the spirit of conciliation is important for the benefit of the employer in stabilizing his business and for the benefit of the employee in preserving his regularly organized unions.

That in collective bargaining the right-minded employer will not attempt to return to the pre-war industrial era, and that the right-minded employee will not attempt to crowd his demands to the point at which the stimulus for private business enterprise would disappear.

INVESTORS' INQUIRIES

Information under this head is given in answer to direct requests from investors who are readers of THE FINANCIAL POST. Many questions respecting securities are answered by mail direct. We would remind correspondents that it is now necessary to enclose 3 cents in postage stamps to cover postage on answers direct.

CANADA STEAMSHIPS

G. F. W., Texas—What are the present situation and future prospects of Canada Steamship Lines?

Canada Steamships preferred, which stood around 77 a few weeks ago, has long been regarded as being out of line with nearly all other preferred stocks in the market, but recent arrangements to establish an ocean freight service have created a feeling of confidence that the company would be able gradually to build up extra business that would make up for the decline in earnings on normal peace business, once the very high freight rates it received during the last two years of the war were no longer obtainable. The preferred the last few days has advanced to 84½. One other reason for this advance was that a local syndicate took over 5,000 shares held by the late president, James Carruthers, removing an "overhang" on the market that was not conducive to much higher prices. The preferred should go higher, and now can be regarded as a reasonably safe investment.

We do not look for any movement to increase the common stock dividend (4 per cent.) in the near future. This stock runs between 43 and 45½, but compared with other common stocks that can hardly be regarded as among the strongest class, it gives a fair average yield.

CANADIAN CAR

G. F. W., Texas—What are the present situation and future prospects of Canadian Car and Foundry?

Canadian Car & Foundry Co. is now turning out cars, passenger as well as freight, at all three works, Fort William, Montreal and Amherst. They have a fair supply of orders on hand and expect some large ones shortly from the Government. The prospects look bright for continued orders for several years to enable the various plants to run at fair capacity.

The current dividends on preferred began a few months ago will be kept up, and from time to time, the company will pay off a portion of the deferred dividends which now stand at 26½%. We look to the value of the stock to keep well up to its present level of 88½, and it may advance a little from time to time as arrear dividend payments are announced.

Just at the moment a strike has broken out among car men at the Montreal plant, but this, it is hoped, will be adjusted soon.

CURRENT OPINION

Under this heading are published, for the information of our readers, the views of leading newspapers and individuals.

Their reproduction does not imply their endorsement. On the contrary, the investigations of THE POST'S editors often lead to entirely different conclusions from those quoted below.

RED FRIDAY

Investment Weekly

It will not ordinarily be within the province of this periodical to call the attention of its readers to current fiction; but "Red Friday," a serial story by George Kibbe Turner, which has been running in recent issues of the "Saturday Evening Post," seems to deserve this distinction.

As a story it hasn't much in the way of plot, or characterization, or dramatic construction, or literary style; but it does have a big, pertinent, serious, timely idea that makes it worth any business man's reading. The story is nothing more or less than the imaginary account of the invasion of the United States by Bolshevism in the course of the next three or four years, the insidious alliance between certain more radical labor elements, the Russian communists and the man who is the greatest of "the great bourgeois" of Wall Street. That sounds trite: perhaps it is. But the idea that starts you thinking is Plangonev's (Lenine's) "plot of debt"—his shrewd combination of mounting governmental indebtedness, continually more crushing taxation, and continually more insistent wage demands, by which the nation is brought so gradually that the the current is almost unnoticed to the brink of the abyss, Red Friday," the culmination of "the formula of Marx."

If you haven't read "Red Friday" look over your "Posts"; if those aren't available look out for it when it comes out in book form, as it probably will.

WHAT HELP FOR THE FARMER?

Saskatoon *Phoenix*

The people are told that splendid work is being done for Canada by the Canadian Trade Mission in London. Credits already established include $25,000,000 with Rumania, $25,000,000 with Greece and $25,000,000 with Belgium. The $50,000,000 credit with the British Government for Canadian lumber has also been concluded and part payments have been made. Negotiations are proceeding with France, Italy and Serbia. With France it is hoped to establish a credit of $10,000,000. We are advised that our manufacturers have now a great opportunity to show what they can do in competition with the manufacturers of the world. While this work is going on on behalf of the manufacturer, what has been done for the Canadian farmer? What effort has been made to protect him? What guarantee has he of a market for his product? Are we to witness in 1919 a repetition of what happened in 1918—American wheat filling Canadian terminal elevators, while Canadian wheat goes begging for an outlet, the pathways to the ocean choked by American grain, while Canadian grain stays in the hands of the farmer?

What help is to be given by the Government to the Canadian farmer?

We recommend and offer
Wayagamack Pulp and Paper
First Mortgage 6% Bonds
Due February 1st, 1951
Price Market to yield about
7%

GREENSHIELDS & CO.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Dealers in Canadian Bond Issues
17 St. John Street, Montreal
Central Chambers, Ottawa

THE RED REGIME

Bol, Bol, Bolshevik,—
I tweak
The nose of all-that-is; and seek,
Deep sinking dirty fang and poisoned beak,
To pry apart
And low to lay
All that a world hath wrought of wealth and love and art
Since Adam's day.

Down, Down!
Not only rank and privilege and crown
And all abuse
Festered by centuried use
(All such small things
I equal rubbish count with thrones and kings),—
I shall bring low
All who an inch or ell o'er my brute stature show.
They must
Sink par with me in dung or dust
And bow
To my rude clutch fair head or lordly brow.
I cannot ken
Nature's or breeding's mark in men;
Let pedigreed
Be beasts of field; but as for human seed,
They must sink swift
Beneath these sweaty, bloody fists I lift!

Brain, genius, training, letters—fig for that!
Way for the proletariat,—
If any kid of mine shows bright, I'll brain the brat!
Marx, Engels and the rest
(Who spewed the Teuton gospel of unrest)
I get from them
Anathema on collar white or dress with hem!
If anywhere or any time
A Shakespeare, Newton, Morgan, starts to climb,
I'll rude repress
Them all to swineherd's lot—or less.
Mills, factories,
Not only shall I seize,
But run
Only at workers' whim and for their fun,
Sans science, books or boss,
With profit wholly turned to loss,
And, quite as wise,
The other sex shall socialize
And down decree
The family!

Whoso dissents in any wise
I'll terrorize,—
Let blood be shed
In torrents to baptize my era Red!
Conception dim
Of rectifying wrong, in fashion grim,—
About as plain
As mists that eddy in gorilla's brain,—
I feel white-hot;
But I have not
Aught else to wreak but ruin, lust and loot,
The dark enthronement of the brute.
And so I seek
To crush the wise, the wealthy and the weak,—
Bol, Bol, Bolshevik!

—Boston News Bureau Poet (B. F. Griffin).

Mexican Government values oil properties and investments in petroleum industry in Tampico region at $300,000,000, appraising wells at $100,000,000; 1,000 kilometres of pipe line, $50,000,000; steel and cement storage tanks,, $20,000,000; refineries $50,000,000; lands $50,000,000, and railway lines, buildings, furniture, machinery, etc., at $30,000,000.

New Jersey Public Utility Commission will institute mandamus proceedings to prevent telephone companies from collecting 20 per cent. increase in rates ordered by Secretary Burleson.

DEFERRED payments financed. Our service is of interest to manufacturers, dealers and customers, and specially to the motor and musical instrument trades.

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305-306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto

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TORONTO STREET, TORONTO
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BONDS WANTED

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The Imperial Canadian Trust Co.

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HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG
BRANCHES: SASKATOON, REGINA, EDMONTON, CALGARY, VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA

NEWS OF THE BOND MARKET

CONDITIONS ARE STILL QUIET IN BOND MARKET

Various Reasons Are Advanced for Absence of Activity

PRICES ARE HIGH

Issues Floated During Week Command Prices Which Are Regarded as Exceptionally Stiff

General conditions in the bond field evidence no marked change over those of a week ago. Business is quiet and that for various reasons. The Victory Liberty Loan in the United States is undoubtedly exercising a repressive influence on the Canadian market; the activity of the stock markets, with their rising quotations on many issues, is diverting attention from bonds; and the scarcity of issues which can be offered at attractive figures to Canadian investors, is not helping dealers to build up large business.

At the same time the outlook is by no means unfavorable. There is great potential strength in the market and plenty of money to keep business going. Even the activity in the stock markets, while temporarily diverting attention from the bond market, is an indication of the buying power that exists. Just as soon as the United States loan is out of the way, inquiry for Canadian bonds should revive, for, with exchange on its present exceptionally high level, prices on our bonds in the United States are extremely favorable. Prices at which bonds are being bought in Canada at present indicate great confidence in the future.

Victory Bond Market

There continues to be a great deal of buying and selling of Victory bonds, both of the long and short dates, and very fair absorption is to be noted. Recently the short term bonds have been rather more active than usual. It is stated that the banks have been in the market for these bonds, which offer attractive possibilities for the temporary investment of funds. There is a discrepancy between price levels of the 1933 and 1937 issues, and it is felt that the former should be selling nearer to the level of the latter. Being a newer bond, the 1933 issue is not as well digested, which perhaps accounts for the difference. At any rate it is the feeling that the long-term bonds will hold at or around a 5 per cent. rate for some time to come, or at least until the new domestic loan announced by Sir Thomas White this week is dispoesd of. Naturally a good deal will depend on the terms of the issue, which Sir Thomas states will probably be floated in September. Its amount will not be as large as the last Victory loan.

There have been no particularly notable flotations this week. Issues that have been awarded have commanded high prices, which have been the subject of much comment, both favorable and otherwise.

At time of writing no definite word has been received regarding the expected Newfoundland loan. The issue, it is understood, is still the subject of negotiation, though it is reported that instead of floating the loan privately, tenders will be called. If this action is decided upon, there should result some interesting tendering among Canadian and United States houses.

For the present, interest centres in the big New Brunswick issue which will be considered on Wednesday of next week.

Walkerville's Sale

Walkerville's second offering of its issue of $45,000 bonds, all of which now bear interest at 6 per cent., resulted in an award to J. F. Stewart & Co., at 103.77 or a basis of about 5.40 per cent. There were numerous offers submitted, ranging as follows:

J. F. Stewart & Co.	103.66
Wood, Gundy & Co.	102.78
Canada Bond Corporation	102.66
C. H. Burgess & Co.	102.57
A. E. Ames & Co.	102.56
Aemilius Jarvis & Co.	102.55
Housser, Wood & Co.	102.52
Ralph M. Bird & Co.	102.49
G. A. Stimson & Co.	102.45
Brent, Noxon & Co.	102.14
Dominion Securities Corp'n	102.13
Geo. Carruthers & Sons	102.10
R. C. Matthews & Co.	101.99
National City Co.	101.78
W. L. McKinnon & Co.	101.62
C. R. Clapp & Co.	101.31
Sterling Bank	101.30

An issue of $40,000 6 per cent., 10 instalment bonds, of the town of Therold, has been placed with J. F. Stewart & Co. at 102.58, or on a basis of about 5.45 per cent. The list of bids received was as follows:

J. F. Stewart & Co.	102.582
Wood, Gundy & Co.	101.920
A. Jarvis & Co.	101.850
W. L. McKinnon & Co.	101.562
G. A. Stimson & Co.	101.470
W. A. Dyment & Co.	101.370
C. H. Burgess & Co.	101.330
Brent, Noxon & Co.	101.327
Canada Bond Corp.	101.310
R. M. Bird & Co.	101.290
Turner, Spragge & Co.	101.275
R. C. Matthews & Co.	101.260
Dominion Securities Corp'n	101.210
A. E. Ames & Co.	101.130
MacNeill, Graham & Co.	100.713
C. R. Clapp & Co.	100.560

School District's Price

The Rosthern School District issue of $35,000 6½ per cent. 25 instalment debentures was awarded on April 30 to the Regina Sinking Fund Commissioners, at 104.84, or about a 6 per cent. basis. Following were the offers received:

Regina Sinking Fund	104.84
Harris, Read & Co.	104.70
Macneill, Graham & Co.	103.00
Nay & James	102.63
Sterling Bank	102.30
G. A. Stimson & Co.	101.53
Wood, Gundy & Co.	101.29
Bond & Debenture Corporation	100.70
C. H. Burgess & Co.	100.52
Victoria Loan & Savings	100.00

Other Recent Awards

An award by the Village of Grimsby in connection with an issue of $15,000 6 per cent., 10 instalment bonds has been made to G. A. Stimson & Co., at 102.51, or on a basis of about 5.47 per cent. Some of the bids submitted were:

G. A. Stimson & Co.	102.51
Macneill, Graham & Co.	101.83
Brent, Noxon & Co.	101.25
C. H. Burgess & Co.	101.25
R. M. Bird & Co.	101.22

A small block of Town of Coldwater bonds, amounting to $7,700, was bought last week, by A. E. Ames & Co. They bear 5½ per cent. and are for 15 years.

A successful local sale of $100,000 5½ per cent. bonds was conducted on Friday and Saturday last by City Treasurer J. S. Bell, of London. The first sale was made on Friday at noon and by noon on Saturday all the bonds had been taken up.

The North Bay issue, tenders for which were called for May 3, was awarded during the present week. It consisted of $22,000, 6 per cent., 20-instalment, and $4,400, 6 per cent., 10-instalment local improvement debentures and was awarded to Wood, Gundy & Co. at 102.07, a basis of about 5.75 per cent. Following are the bids received:

Wood, Gundy & Co.	$26,947
W. L. McKinnon & Co.	26,938
G. A. Stimson & Co.	26,935
R. C. Matthews & Co.	26,873
C. H. Burgess & Co.	26,856
Brent, Noxon & Co.	26,736
Aemilius Jarvis & Co.	26,712
Sterling Bank	26,651
Macneill, Graham & Co.	26,626
A. E. Ames & Co.	26,611
R. M. Bird & Co.	26,607

THE AMERICAN MARKET

Big Increase Recorded in Municipal Bond Business in U.S.

A year ago, or in April, 1918, the smallest total of State and municipal financing since the opening month of the European war was recorded, says the *Bond Buyer* of New York. The amount was $12,000,000. This year the April crop of new bonds compares favorably with pre-war years and the total financing for the first four months of the year indicates a return to normal conditions with respect to the floating of new capital issues and the purchase of materials, transportation and labor for non-war purposes.

It is also of interest in this connection that authorizations of new bond issues are unusually heavy which means that emissions of State and city bonds will continue on a large scale for some time to come.

The following table, compiled from official reports to the *Daily Bond Buyer* shows the sales of permanent State and municipal bond issues in April and in the four month's period ending April 30th for ten years:

1919	$60,717,480	$105,822,723
1918	12,005,443	70,300,515
1917	62,454,686	162,112,754
1916	82,784,283	205,285,781
1915	27,096,703	206,214,201
1914	93,712,104	248,553,428
1913	20,057,324	100,363,505
1912	43,044.046	119,728,843
1911	29,014,595	163,707,266
1910	21,896,025	119,050,918

ANOTHER PAPER CO. ISSUE

Shareholders of Howard Smith Paper Mills to Ratify Loan

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., has been called for May 15, for the purpose of giving sanction to a proposal of the directors to create and issue $1,500,000 first mortgage sinking fund bonds, of which it is proposed at present to issue only $1,000,000. The money is needed to pay off bank advances, finance plant extension and retire $300,000 short term 7 per cent. bonds.

Alberta:—According to advices received by THE FINANCIAL POST from the Treasury Department, Edmonton, it is likely that an issue will be placed on the market in the near future, though the matter has not been definitely decided yet.

MATTAGAMI CO.'S BOND ISSUE WILL RUN THIRTY YEARS

More Details of the Flotation Have Now Been Published

FLOATED AT 94

At This Figure the Bonds Will Yield Over 7½ Per Cent.—Company's Expansion Program

Further particulars of the issue in connection with the Mattagami Pulp & Paper Co. are announced this week by the Royal Securities Corporation. This will take the form of $2,000,000 7 per cent. convertible sinking fund mortgage debentures, maturing in 1949, secured by mortgage and convertible into common shares of the Mattagami Company. The purpose of the issue, as intimated last week, is to finance the extension of the company's plant from 30,000 to 45,000 tons of bleaching sulphite pulp. The work will be completed by October next, and a large market has been acquired through export to the United Kingdom. It is understood that the private sale of the new issue will be followed by a public offering in a few weeks' time. The price of the issue will be 94 and accrued interest yielding over 7½%. The terms are 20% of par value on application, 40% on June 1, 1919, and 34% on July 1, 1919.

The Mattagami Co., it is announced, has a capacity of 18,000 h.p. in water powers, of which 9,000 h.p. is developed. In pulpwood lands there are 860 square miles of leasehold, and 125 square miles of freehold lands, containing more than 4,000,000 yards of spruce pulpwood. The assets are set down at 8,000,000, with net current assets over $500,000. The funded debt is $3,933,500, including the $2,000,000 issue.

The statement gives net earnings for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1918, available for interest and depreciation, of $302,300, as against interest charges of $97,000. The earnings for the next 12 months are estimated to reach $750,000, from which $256,010 would be required for interest or the total funded debt.

The debenture stock is convertible at the holder's option, into common shares at par for par, at any time up to May 1, 1929. If called prior to that at 115 and accrued interest.

AN UNUSUAL ISSUE ..

Many Years Since Winnipeg Floated Bonds in Canada

In sending out their May bond list, Wood, Gundy & Co. make special reference to the new city of Winnipeg issue, which they have recently secured. They say:

"There are special features in regard to the offering of City of Winipeg bonds to yield 5.30 per cent. which we think merit your special consideration. This is the first issue of Winnipeg bonds to be made in the Canadian market in many years, as the city's financing was done almost entirely in England prior to the war and in the United States during the war. The city is in splendid condition financially and enjoys the reputation of being one of the best managed municipalities in Canada.

"Through the conversion of part of their stock outstanding in the English market into a currency issue in the United States (which was made possible by the then existing Sterling exchange rate), the city have been able to reduce their capital indebtedness by about $1,210,000 during the past two or three years. This is typical of Winnipeg's general policy of taking advantage of each favorable opportunity to strengthen their financial condition. The city's sinking fund has been most carefully and judiciously administered, with the result that in addition to its being fully maintained, they have accumulated a surplus of over $500,000."

SASKATOON'S PROGRAM

Proposes to Issue Half a Million Bonds for Various Works

Saskatoon has made application to the Local Government Board of Saskatchewan for permission to issue debentures to the amount of about half a million dollars, and members of the Board have been in Saskatoon examining into the proposed expenditures.

The two largest items in the program are $175,000 for extensions to the municipal electric light and power plant, and $50,000 for the construction of a convention hall. It is proposed to expend a considerable amount in sewer and water extensions, although no provision is being made for sidewalks in this program. The city wishes to spend approximately $10,000 on park improvements and a further $8,000 for the erection of a children's home.

In a letter to the FINANCIAL POST, Commissioner Yorath states that the city will not be in a position to sell debentures until probably the end of May or the beginning of June.

MAY
Investment Suggestions

Yielding
5.20% to 6.25%
YOUR ENQUIRY INVITED

R. C. Matthews & Co.
C. P. R. Building
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Province of Alberta

5% Bonds
Due MAY 1st, 1925

PRICE TO YIELD
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TORONTO
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TORONTO

We Quote Most Favorable Prices
for either buying or selling

Victory Bonds
and other Canadian Government
War Loans

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Bank of Nova Scotia Building
38 Melinda St.
TORONTO

A STEADYING INFLUENCE

Steadiness in business is what is winning the war. There's strength in steadiness. Where you find a steadying influence in business you can show confidence. Here is what a Canadian manufacturer doing a big business, writes regarding THE FINANCIAL POST OF CANADA:—

"We do not hesitate to say that THE POST is the best steadying medium we know of during this abnormal time. Its busines ethics are sound, and based on sound reasoning and practice. It has given us satisfaction to know that such a strong influential organization as THE FINANCIAL POST is, championing the cause of right, and the course of safety to the national interest."

Subscribe to THE POST and secure this satisfaction and the satisfaction of a splendid service of business news tersely told to save you time.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

6½% BONDS

Due March 1st, 1924

Price: 101 and interest

To yield 6.25%.

RENE-T. LECLERC

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160 St. James St., Montreal

Established 1901

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL BONDS

at rate to yield

5¼% to 6%

Correspondence Invited

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Trustee Investments

	To Yield
Ont. Hydro-Electric Comm. Bonds	5.20
City of Toronto Bonds	5.30
Prov. of British Columbia	5.30
City Sault Ste. Marie	5.50

Particulars upon application

Housser, Wood & Co.

Union Bank Bldg. Toronto

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GOLD 6% BONDS

DUE 1928

Denominations: $100, $500, $1,000

PRICE TO YIELD

5.25%

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W. F. Morgan-Dean Geo. R. Harris

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Whalen Pulp & Paper First Mortgage Bonds, due 1st May, 1920, to yield 6¾%.

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FIELD OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE

ALBERTA'S NEW LAWS REGARDING MUNICIPALITIES

A Resume of Important Legislation Passed at Last Session

TAX RELIEF GIVEN

Act Also Passed to Enable Municipalities Which Are in Difficulties to Make Terms With Bondholders

EDMONTON.—A good deal of legislation relating to municipal affairs was enacted at the session of the Alberta Legislature recently concluded. Much of this was of a constructive nature and, having in mind conditions in the Province, it is hoped that it will be of service in placing the business of the municipalities on a more satisfactory footing. A resume of the acts referring particularly to municipal law will doubtless be found instructive.

For Relief of Taxpayers

The Arrears of Taxes Act—Lends a helping hand to many owners who were likely to lose their lands on account of being unable to pay the accumulated back taxes. The Act practically consolidates all arrears of taxes and penalties at the 31st of December, 1918, and provides that any owner of lands in arrears where the title has not been transferred shall be allowed to pay said arrears in eight equalized consecutive anual instalments of blended principle and interest, payable at the same time as the current year's taxes, the first instalment to be paid in 1921.

An Act to Ameliorate the Financial Conditions of Municipalities—Provides that at the request of any municipality or of the holders of one-quarter in value of the bonded indebtedness, the Government may appoint a commission of one or more to investigate the financial affairs of the municipality, consult the parties interested and recommend a scheme whereby payment of liabilities may be extended in whole or in part, or the accumulation of a sinking fund be postponed or reduced for a limited time, or debentures renewed or converted, or liabilities consolidated and new debentures issued therefor, the recommendations to become effective and binding upon the municipality and upon all persons interested upon obtaining the consent of holders of three-fifths in value of the amount of the bonded indebtedness, and upon approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The Sub-division Problem

An Act Respecting Sub-Divisions and Other Property—Gives an appointed commission power, at the request of any owner of lots in a sub-division, to investigate the basis of assessment and taxation, the value of the land, the expenditure for its benefit, whether it was taken into the municipality with or against the desire of the then owner, and to recommend a reduction in the amount of arrears, the payment by instalments and adjustment of debenture indebtedness as may be thought proper; also, at the request of the owners of not less than half the assessed value of land in any area, whether sub-divided or not, which appears to call for exceptional or restrictive methods of assesment and taxation to investigate and to recommend a system rate and method to apply to the lands for such period as may be just.

In the case of arrears as to subdivided land, the commission shall have the right to reduce the amount of arrears and to fix the time and manner of payment, and shall have power to cancel all such sub-divisions, including streets and lanes, and to execute all necessary documents for registration, such recommendation to become effective and binding upon approval by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The trend of amendments to acts relating to assessment and collection of taxes is to assess by value rather than by acreage, and to have the work done by municipal district councils for organized territory, paying a commission for collection, and by the department of Municipal Affairs for unorganized territory.

Provision is made for the equalization of assessments for provincial purposes by a tax commissioner.

Procedure For Tax Sales

An Act to Provide for the Recovery of Taxes—Is entirely new and sets out the procedure for tax sales, beginning with the year 1920. Lands in arrears after the first day of July unless otherwise legally provided for, as in the case of consolidated arrears, are liable for sale annually, not later than the 15th day of November.

Lands may be redeemed within one year of the date of sale on payment to the treasurer of amount due, with penalties and costs. Within thirty days after the time for redemption is up the treasurer has to send a notice to each person shown by the records of the land titles office to have an interest in lands not redeemed, and after sixty days from mailing of such notice he has to send a list of the unredeemed lands, together with any protest received, to a judge of the District court, who shall, after inquiry, order the treasurer to issue transfer to the purchaser or otherwise as seems to him advisable.

Money By-laws

Those investors who wish to keep in touch with the municipal bond market will find this department useful. It aims to be accurate and convenient. THE FINANCIAL POST makes a specialty of municipal bond news. Municipalities will find it to their advantage to send in direct news of contemplated bond issues.

TENDERS WANTED

May 14, New Brunswick:—$1,000,000 in 8-year 5½ per cent. gold bonds of the Province of New Brunswick.—W. A. Loudoun, Comptroller-General, Fredericton, N.B. (See detailed announcement, page 16.)

May 15, Beamsville: — $6,000 6 per cent., 10-instalment bonds of the town of Beamsville.—W. D. Fairbrother, municipal clerk

May 19, Moose Jaw:—$210,000 electric light and power extension bonds. Alternative bids invited for 5½ per cent. 20-year instalment or sinking fund debentures. — Geo. D. Mackie, City Commissioner. (See announcement, page 8.)

May 10, Waterdown:—$55,000 in 5½ per cent., 20-instalment debentures of the village and school section of Waterdown.

May 19, Barton Township:—$30,000 in 5½ per cent., 30-year debentures for school purposes.—Alfred G. E. Bryant, Township clerk. (See announcement, page 8.)

May 16, Renfrew:—$15,520 in 6 per cent., 30-instalment debentures for electric light and power purposes.

BY-LAWS PASSED OR DEFEATED

Sarnia:—$81,000 for resurfacing asphalt block pavements, passed by ratepayers, April 28, 676 for and 139 against.

Dunnville:—$2,407 for paving work on certain streets, passed by council, April 21.

Cobourg:—$8,622 for local improvements, passed by council, April 21.

BY-LAWS TO BE VOTED ON

May 10, Port Arthur:—$7,750 in ten-year 6 per cent. debentures to provide for erection of a fire hall.

May 14, Brockville:—$22,000 to provide money for the purchase and improvement of a manufacturing site, bonds to be 5½ per cent., 10-year sinking fund.

May 10, Oshawa:—$25,000 in 5½ per cent., 20-instalment debentures for the purchase of a site for a town hall.

May 19, Binbrook Township:—$14,000 in 5¾ per cent., 10-instalment debentures for erection of a soldiers' memorial hall.

May 27, St. Thomas:—$45,000 for expenditures on St. Thomas street railway; $8,000 for new pavilion at Pinafore Park.

May 56, Trenton:—$30,000 in 5½ per cent., 20-instalment debentures for cement sidewalks.

SASKATCHEWAN

The following is a list of authorizations granted by the Local Government Board from April 12th to April 26th:

Rural telephone companies: — Wartime, $8,900; Beadle, $6,00; Thorndyke, $10,450; Hillview, $2,900; Glen Eagle, $1,000; Greenan, $500; Plenty, $1,300; Key West and district, $19,000; Woodleigh, $800; Big Butte, $200; Ogema, N. E., $6,000; Howell, $18,700; Fulda, $39,100; New Findland, $10,500; Kindred, $700.

School districts: — Avalon, $2,700; xGrierson, $1,200; Verwood, $4,100; xTramping Lake, $4,500; xPleasant Valley, $3,250; xBrookhill, $1,500; xMaple Valley, $3,000.

Villages, Loreburn, $2,000.

x To be included in next sale held by the Local Government Board.

The following is a list of debentures reported sold from April 12th to April 26th:

School districts:—Dinsmore, $10,000 to McLaughlin, Fulton, Stinson & Anderson, Lindsay; Ontario; Avonlea Village, $2,500 to Harris, Read & Co., Regina; Cote, $4,000 to Can. Landed & National Investment Co., Winnipeg; Norquay Village, $9,000 to Can. Landed & National Investment Co., Winnipeg; West Gap, $2,500 to H. J. Birkett & Co., Toronto; Henrietta, $1,200 to Can. Landed & National Investment Co., Winnipeg; Lipton, $1,000 to Can. Landed & National Investment Co., Winnipeg; Olicana, $2,500 to W. Lawley; Queensville, $1,200 to Jas. Trumpour; St. Hilaire, $3,300 to Waterman-Waterbury Mfg. Co., Regina.

Rural telephone companies:—Valley, $850 to Donald McDougall; Spion Kopp, $2,200 to E. Channel, Saskatoon; Heavylands, $400 to Harris, Read & Co., Regina.

Crown	135083	75,455

Rural Municipalities:—Kingsley, $3,500 to Harris, Read & Co., Regina.

BOND SALES

$2,000 Can. Bread at 95; $1,000 Can. Car at 95; $3,000 Bell Telephone at 96; $1,000 Can. Locomotives at 94; $6,000 Cedar Rapids at 89; $2,500 Dom. Coal at 95; $1,000 Dom. Cotton at 99⅛; $7,150 Montreal Trams debs. at 75 to 74½; $14,900 Montreal (1923) at 102 to 101; $2,600 Montreal (1922) at 101¾ to 100¼; $2,500 Nat. Breweries at 97; $2,000 Ogilvie "C" at 102½ to 102; $1,000 Penmans at 92; $5,000 Quebec Rly. at 69; $1,000 Steel of Canada at 99½; $2,000 Wabasso at 88; $13,300 Wayagamack at 89 to 88¼; $171,770 Victory Loan (1922) at 100¾ to 100⅛; $360,850 (1923) at 100⅝ to 100¼; $53,050 (1927) at 102½ to 101⅞; $1,232,900 (1933) at 104½ to 104; $171,800 (1937) at 106¼ to 105¼; $63,100 War Loan (1925) at 98¾ to 97¾; $21,150 (1931) at 99¼ to 97⅞; $32,600 (1937) at 100 to 99⅝.

ACCOUNTING FEATURES ARE EMPHASIZED

Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba Tells of His Accounting System

AN EXACT REPORT

Monies Arising From the Sale of Assets Are Treated by the Administration as Capital

An innovation in the field of provincial finance appears to have been made by the Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba, who has just issued a memorandum re the province's financial position, directing attention to two features of the provincial accounting, which are claimed to be unusual as compared with other provinces.

The first feature to which attention is drawn relates to the up-to-date nature of the system.

"In the office of the Comptroller-General (who has charge of every branch of the accounting throughout the province) the various departments of the Government co-relate in the same sense as these departments are co-related in council from the standpoint of public policy. The advantage of this is that the Treasury knows *from day to day* exactly how the accounting machine is working, and the cashier is able to present a statement *every morning* showing the amount of money that has been paid out from the various departments on the previous day and also the amount of revenue that has been received. The same relates to the operation of the capital monies account and also the trust account. One can readily understand the great advantage to the administration in having this knowledge at their disposal from day to day, in place of working on estimates from month to month as is the practice in every other Government in Canada.

"In arriving at the actual results from year to year the Government advertises for thirty days for all claims against the Province, and any accounts remaining outstanding and unpaid are shown in the balance sheet as 'accounts payable.' Further, interest is charged on the bonded indebtedness of the Province to the end of the fiscal year. Further. any revenues that have been received in advance of having been fully earned are charged against the administration. In the same way school grants that have been earned but are not due for payment are shown as a liability.

"From the above it will be seen that the balance shown in the public accounts is an exact balance, such as you would expect to find in the accounts of any large corporation.

"Again, the public accounts show the following revenues, outstanding and unpaid, in the form of deferred revenues, which are not taken into account in the actual balance sheet, as indicating the conservative way in which the accounts are prepared:—

Succession duties, unpaid	$281,689
Interest on school lands	521,122
Interest on Provincial lands, outstanding	365,559
Giving a total of	$1,168,370

Sale of Assets

The second feature noted is that only the interest arising from monies received from the sale of assets is treated as revenue. All monies representing the sale price are treated as principal monies and earmarked for investment.

"In addition, the monies arising in this way are so invested as to more rapidly develop the resources of the Province. To illustrate: In the budget statement issued for the fiscal year ending 30th of November last there is shown 'cash on hand' and 'capital investment' $7,642,292. This is against a net debt of 14 millions. The purpose of the investment account is to overtake as rapidly as possible the debt of the Province by way of interest earnings. If this policy is strictly adhered to, it will be readily admitted that in a very few years the position of the Province will have greatly improved, and should the Province secure control of the natural resources such as land, timber, minerals and water power, the application of the principal referred to will in the next twenty years create an investment account of a very large sum of money. No other Province in Canada, not excepting the Dominion, has made such provision, but is in the habit of treating as revenue monies that the Province of Manitoba now treats as 'principal,' and which is earmarked for investment."

Toronto's assessors have completed their work in Ward 7, placing the Ward's 1920 assessment at $26,508,431, an increase of $1,457,597. Land is valued at $10,237,004, an increase of $143,108; buildings at $13,793,365, an increase of $723,250; business at $1,365,425, an increase of $115,059 and income at $1,112,637, an increase of $476,180. The population of the ward is placed at 30,324.

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES

Date	Place and Purpose	Purchaser	Rate	Term	Amount	Price	Basis
April 26	Saskatchewan Schools	Various (see list above)		......	$37,200	......	......
" 26	Saskatchewan phones	Various (see list above)	7%	15-ins	3,450	......	......
" 26	Kingsley, R.M., Sask.	Harris, Read & Co., Regina		......	3,500	......	......
May 1	Coldwater, Ont.	A. E. Ames & Co.	6½%	15-yr	7,700	......	......
" 5	Grimsby, Ont.	G. A. Stimson & Co.	6%	10-ins	15,000	102.51	5.47%
" 8	London, Ont.	Local	5½%	......	100,000	......	......
" 6	Thorold, Ont.	J. F. Stewart & Co.	6%	10-ins	40,000	102.58	5.45%
" 7	Walkerville, Ont.	J. F. Stewart & Co.	6%	10-15	45,000	103.77	5.40%
" 7	North Bay, Ont.	Wood, Gundy & Co.	6%	10-0	26,400	102.07	5.75%

WE OWN AND OFFER

$50,000

FRASER COMPANIES LIMITED

6% Ten Year First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Dated April 1st, 1919. Due April 1st, 1923-4

Principal and semi-annual interest payable in gold coin at Toronto, Montreal, New York or London, England.

Denominations—$1,000 and $500.

Fraser Companies, Limited, is one of the largest manufacturers in Canada of spruce lumber and cedar shingles. The business has been in operation since 1877. Value of assets, $10,000,000. Bond issue, $2,000,000, reduced $200,000 annually. Net earnings at December 31st, 1918, after deducting depreciation and bank charges amounted to $740,374.37 or more than six (6) times the bond interest. Net interest 1919 will be $1,000,000.

Special descriptive circular on request

Price : To Yield 6.40%

W. A. MACKENZIE & CO. TORONTO, CANADA

Is It Fair to Make Your Friend Your Executor?

Perhaps you feel you honor him with your trust. You certainly burden him with a great responsibility. Few individuals can spare the time and few have the ability or experience to properly carry on the duties of Executor of an Estate. Our thirty-six years' experience in the care and management of Estates and Trusts is evidence of our worthiness to be appointed your Executor. Write for our Booklet, "A Talk with a Business Man."

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Head Office: 83 Bay St., Toronto

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Union Trust Company

LIMITED

Head Office

Cor. Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto

Winnipeg London (Eng.)

69

An Accounting of Your Estate

What was done and how it was done, with Estates entrusted to its care, is clearly shown in accounts rendered to heirs or dependents by the Mercantile Trust Company. Its sole object is to perform tasks impossible to the personal Executor unaccustomed or untrained to such duties and hampered by his own affairs.

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY

of CANADA Limited

HAMILTON - - - ONTARIO

Cyrus A. Birge, President

S. C. Macdonald, Manager

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WHEN YOU DIE

Will your Estate be properly administered?

If you appoint a private Executor, who will replace HIM when HE dies?

The MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, being a Corporation, never dies.

Therefore, if you appoint that Company your Executor, the proper administration of your Estate will be assured. Consultations solicited.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY

Sir Herbert S. Holt, President A. J. Brown, K.C., Vice-Pres.

TORONTO OFFICE: ROYAL BANK BUILDING

J. F. HOBKIRK, MANAGER

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SHOULD be the motto of every investor—not a dollar has ever been lost in STANDARD RELIANCE

5½% Mortgage Corporation Debentures 5½%

A handy and useful booklet on—"PROFITS FROM SAVINGS" which gives some very sound financial advice will be sent to you free on request. Write for it to-day.

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SIZE, STRENGTH, LIBERALITY

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, with over $340,000,000 of business in force, has all the advantages that size can bring to a life company.

With assets of over $97,000,000 and surplus of over $8,000,000 it has decided strength and safety.

Its policy, conditions and dividend record have earned for it an enviable reputation for liberality, while its record for fair dealing is unexcelled.

For information as to contracts, communicate with the nearest Division office, or with the Company's Head Office in Montreal.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL
T. B. MACAULAY, President

BRITISH COLONIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
MONTREAL
Authorized Capital - - $2,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital - - 1,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital - - 247,015.79
General Fire Insurance Business Transacted
Theodore Meunier, Manager

The Independent Order of Foresters

Furnishes a Complete System of Insurance

Policies issued by the Society are for the protection of your Family and cannot be bought, sold or pledged.

Benefits are payable to the Beneficiary in case of death, or to the member in case of his total disability, or to the member on attaining seventy years of age.

Policies issued from $500 to $5,000. For further information and literature, apply to

Benefits Paid 63 Million Dollars

FRED J. DARCH, Secretary W. H. HUNTER, President S. H. PIPE, F.A.S., A.I.A., Actuary
HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO

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FIRST—Because of the co-operative and democratic principle on which the Company is founded: The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada is a Company consisting of Policyholders, maintained by Policyholders, exclusively for Policyholders.
SECOND—Because the purpose for which the Company was established is now generally understood: The Company since its establishment in 1869 has consistently followed one aim—that of furnishing the largest amount of protection for the least possible outlay.
THIRD—Because the Company's day-by-day activities advertise it: The Mutual of Canada since its organization has paid to Policyholders or their beneficiaries or holds as a trust to guarantee future payments, over sxty millions of dollars.

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THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
WATERLOO : : ONTARIO

5½% INTEREST RETURN

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS
In a 5½% DEBENTURE of The Great West Permanent Loan Co.
SECURITY
Paid-up Capital $2,412,578.81
Reserves 964,459.39
Assets 7,086,695.54
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG
BRANCHES: Toronto, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Edinburgh, Scotland.

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.
TOTAL ASSETS $2,468,523.08
A Canadian Company Investing its Funds in Canada
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
TORONTO: 20 KING ST. W. Lyon & Knowland, Agents

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated 1850 Head Office: NEW YORK
Cash Capital: $1.000.000.00.
Total Assets Dec. 31st, 1918: $10.286.583.97
Canadian Department: MONTREAL W. E. Findlay, Manager
Toronto Agents: - - Murphy, Love, Hamilton & Bascom

Investors' Information Bureau

Any subscriber to THE POST may write the Investors' Information Bureau for special information on any Canadian security, or other financial matter in which he may be interested. Inquiries are treated confidentially, and answered by mail. This service is free to subscribers, but inquirers should enclose stamp for reply.

INVESTORS' INSURANCE NOTES

EXPANSION OF LIFE BUSINESS IN PAST YEAR

Figures Issued by Insurance Department Show Big Gains

ASSETS GROWING

Twenty-six Canadian Life Companies Have Nearly $350,000,000 in Various Investments

A remarkable expansion in the life insurance business done in Canada during 1918 is shown by the preliminary statistics issued this week by the Insurance Department at Ottawa. In the amount of insurance affected, in the amount of insurance in force and in premium income there has been very substantial growth.

Under the heading of insurance effected the outstanding feature is the way in which foreign companies (practically all United States companies) have been forging ahead. From $87,649,711 in 1916 these companies jumped to $104,307,626 in 1917 and to $127,854,128 in 1918. In the meantime Canadian companies made a big gain from $138,201,281 to $172,703,621 between 1916 and 1917, but only increased their business to $179,236,965 in 1918. British companies wrote $5,969,013, an increase of about $860,000 for the year.

The total of insurance in force at the end of 1918 was $1,765,376,691, an increase for the year of about $180,000,000. Canadian companies now show slightly over a billion of insurance; British companies have $40.611.531, and foreign companies $619,261,713. Here again the latter have made the large increase of $90,000,000.

The premium income of all companies for the year amounted to $61,640,719, which represents an increase of nearly $7,000,000. The Canadian companies took in $38,728,487; British companies, $1,935,219 and foreign companies $20,977,013.

How Assets Have Grown

Assets of our Canadian companies totalled at the end of 1918, the huge sum of $347,507,696, comparing with $322,744,798 at the end of 1917. It will be interesting to compare the distribution of these assets as between the two years.

	1918	1917
Real Estate	$17,915,818	$17,405,494
Mortgage loans	90,653,299	92,703,647
Callateral loans	1,217,389	1,279,930
Policy loans	43,886,661	42,749,481
Bonds and Debs.	153,486,418	130,727,115
Stocks	20,967,602	18,851,104
Cash	3,897,989	4,194,956
Int. and rent due.	7,445,219	7,329,914
Def. prems., etc.	7,828,932	7,246,081
Other assets	208,469	257,071
Total	$347,507,696	$322,744,798

The chief points of difference are the contraction in mortgage loans; the slight increase in policy loans and the very pronounced increase in holdings of bonds, debentures and stocks, a development that has already been commented upon on various occasions.

An indication of the pressure exerted by the extra death claims of 1918, on the position of the companies is to be found in the table of liabilities. These amount to $309.052,106, an increase of about $27,000,000 for the year. The excess of assets over liabilities (excluding capital from liabilities) works out at $38,455,590, comparing with an excess of $40,275,737 at the end of the previous year.

Income and Expenditure

The statement of income in the 1918 return is given in more detail than in previous years, a distinction being instituted between income derived from the transactions of 1918 and that from transactions of 1917 and earlier, the 1918 total does not include payments on account of capital stock, which have been included previously. The premium income amounted altogether to $53.870,734, comparing with $46,969,636 in 1917; interest, dividends and rents amounted to $18,984,998, comparing with $17,637,462 in 1917. Total income was $78,633,792, an increase of about $12,000,000.

Death claims met by Canadian companies, including claims incurred prior to 1918, amounted to $16,102,922. In 1917 the total was slightly under $12,000,000, which means an increase of over 33 1-3 per cent. for the year. Matured endowments called for payments of $5,352,505, as compared with $4,044,599; surrender values amounted to $5.965,921, a very slight increase, and dividends totalled $7,152,668, an increase of about $2.000,000. The total paid to policy holders was $36.467,213, as against $27,568,772 in 1917.

Total expenses of management were $15.650,758 in 1918 and $14,017,949 in 1917. Adding payments to policy holders and all other expenditures, total disbursements amounted to $53,186,575, an increase of approximately $11,000,000. This nearly balances the increase in income already referred to.

The Death Claims

As the outstanding feature of 1918 business was the increase in death claims, it may not be uninteresting to appended a table which will show the experience of the individual companies in this respect, comparing 1918 with 1917.

	1918	1917
Alberta-Sask.	......	......
Ancient O. F.	33,780	37,930
British Columbia	......	4,675
Canada	3,034,003	2,343,039
Capital	36,024	18,037
Confederation	1,045,944	972,517
Continental	129,661	128,576
Crown	135,083	75,455
Dominion	289,606	123,858
Excelsior	190,837	159,844
Great-West	1,595,691	1,094,803
Imperial	959,833	455,385
London	588,706	381,204
Manufacturers	1,106,742	849,408
Monarch	48,281	79,042
Mutual	1,720,126	1,144,467
National	265,088	169,697
North American	754,090	550,948
Northern	123,982	91,915
Royal Guardians	75,357	77,066
Saskatchewan	12,973	4,458
La Sauvegarde	68,083	37,832
Security	25,550	10,000
Sovereign	91,098	25,977
Sun	3,712,443	3,088,010
Travellers	44,766	25,780
Western	15,175	......
Total	$16,102,922	$11,949,934

HEALTH RATES MAY ADVANCE

Influenza Epidemic Brought Weakness for Years to Come and Lowered Physique of People

The recent epidemic of influenza, while wiping out in some cases all profits on the "health" insurance carried by several Canadian Companies last year, is causing concern by the violence that the injurious effects of the sickness are likely to continue for several years, and reduce the quality of tens of thousands of risks.

The general manager of a large "accident" company, in discussing this with THE FINANCIAL POST, stated that previous epidemics in Europe had been proven to perpetuate the evil results for many years afterwards, in many instances for a decade.

The third year was almost as bad as the first, and the fifth harmful also. The epidemic in Canada, he went on, had shaken up a large proportion of the companies' risks, and heavy losses were inevitable. Added to this influence was the adverse effect of the war from the heavy strain of 4½ years, and war restrictions, especially along the lines of restricted quantity and depreciated quality of foodstuffs. All these lowered the physical condition of the assured, and were an element the companies would have to face.

This probably would result, he thought, in an organized movement being undertaken to increase the rates on health insurance, and indeed one was already under way.

"The price charged for health insurance is absurd," he went on. "It has been established through accurate records covering thousands of cases, that it requires a $9 pure premium to pay for a $5 indemnity a week. Most companies are receiving only $7.50 instead of $9, and a number a good deal less. We are working on a plan by which all such rates must be brought up to a level that will carry adequately the risk."

AUTO THEFTS

Proposal to Have Definite Officer Appointed to Investigate

While the Canadian Automobile Underwriters' Association is operating towards greater efficiency and for more complete experience figures through the harmonious working together of so many companies this year, the problem of automobile thefts still remains unsettled.

A definite proposal has been made to the companies that a special officer be appointed to take charge of investigations of thefts, with the idea that in this way there would be more readily discovered the conspiracy or co-operative organization that it is felt exists already in some of the larger centres in Canada, as has been proved in many cases in large American cities.

As it is now, the records of receivers stand higher in Canada than in the United States, and one firm was fortunate enough to get 24 back out of the last 25 stolen. But this is an exceptionally favorable case, and this company, even, had to pay out thousands of dollars to cover damages to the cars recovered.

While the companies are well ahead in profits on their fire insurance rates for motor cars, they have lost rather heavily on theft insurance, and some action will be taken shortly towards centralized action in the case of all thefts, with rigid prosecution following the discovery of the culprits.

INSURING BONDS IN SAFETY BOXES IS THE LATEST

Seems That Bonds May be Stolen Even From These Strongholds

BLANKET POLICIES

A Blanket Endorsement Issued to Bank's Burglary Policy Covering Bonds, But Not Money, in Boxes

Insurance of safety deposit boxes containing bonds or other securities is one of the latest development. The New York Journal of Commerce is authority for the statement that the numerous burglaries of safety boxes, with the loss of large values in Liberty Bonds, has resulted in at least two of the leading burglary insurance companies undertaking to furnish protection. While the bank or safe deposit company is, according to the general opinion, not liable for these losses to renters of boxes, nevertheless, especially in smaller communities, the bank recognizes an obligation to keep safe what is entrusted to it, and if it fails to do so would suffer in reputation and in the confidence of the public.

G. H. Richards, secretary of the Minnesota Bankers' Association, has done some valuable work in a campaign urging banks whose safe deposit vaults are fire-proof but not burglar-proof, to induce their customers not to put their Liberty Bonds into the safe-deposit boxes, but actually to turn them over to the banks for safe-keeping in the burglar-proof vault. He has suggested a form of receipt for the bonds so received from the customers, resembling somewhat a warehouse receipt, and giving the number and par value of the bonds received. Under these conditions it is an easy matter for the bank to protect itself and customers against the loss of these bonds by means of ordinary bank burglary insurance covering securities.

A Blanket Policy

It has not been so easy, however, to devise a satisfactory means of coverage for bonds kept in safe deposit boxes or informally given to banks for safe keeping. The essence of bank burglary insurance is the ability to prove by the bank's books the amount of a loss. The banker has no definite knowledge of the contents of safe deposit boxes in his bank and hence could not prove a loss in the usual way in the event that the deposit boxes were opened and contents taken. A plan has been adopted, however, to issue to the bank a blanket endorsement to its bank burglary policy, covering liberty bonds, but not money, in safe deposit boxes, with a limit of $5,000 on the contents of any one box. The rate is the regular securities rate. If the deposit boxes are not in a burglar-proof vault, the rate is high. If, however, the bank having such boxes can induce its customers to turn over their large bonds to it for keeping in the burglar-proof vault the insurance covering such bonds is reasonable in cost.

An Affidavit Will Do

It is recognized that there may be difficulties in carrying out this plan of safe deposit insurance. It is believed that in the event of loss it will not be difficult to find the value of the bonds that a box renter put into it, but it might be hard to prove that he had removed some of them before the burglary, if he had done so but denied it. One, underwriter, however, says that he believes that the affidavit of the ordinary bond owner as to the bonds he had would be as good proof as the burglary insurance companies frequently get in cases of loss under residence burglary insurance policies. There are not likely to be any small losses under these safe deposit policies. If burglars get into safe deposit boxes they usually make a haul running into the thousands, and on such large amounts a few misstatements of individual bondholders, which escaped detection, would probably amount to only a small percentage of the total loss. The representative of one of the companies taking up this line says that the hope of making a success of it depends to a great extent upon securing a large volume of it, so as to get a wide spread of the risk

THE CALGARY CONVENTION

Life Underwriters of Dominion Will Meet There in August

The Dominion convention of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada, which will be held at Calgary this year, August 19 to 22, promises to surpass in attendance, at any rate, any similar gathering of life men of the past. The association has a membership of over 2,100, an increase of some eight hundred over last year's high water marks, and it is expected that at least one-half the total membership will make the trip. Every Western member will be there and the wise ones are expected from the East. Several of the Canadian and American companies will hold their own conventions at Calgary immediately preceding or following the big convention. Preparations are being made to accommodate a crowd that will set a new mark for convention attendance.

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The Order furnishes life insurance to members in accordance with the Standard of the Government of Ontario. Sick and funeral benefits are also given if desired.

No charters are granted to Local Councils outside of Canada. Being confined to this healthful Northern Zone, the death rate is small and rates proportionately low. The Order has already paid over five million dollars in death and disability claims, and over five hundred thousand dollars in sick and funeral benefits.

Over 600 Councils in Canada. If there is not one in your locality there should be. For full information write to any of the following officers:

Dr. J. W. Edwards, M.P. Grand Councillor. W. F. Montague, Grand Recorder
W. F. Campbell, Grand Organizer. W. H. Woods, M.D., Grand Medical Ex.
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Fire, Marine, Hail and Automobile Insurance.
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Assets, over - - $3,500,000.00
Losses paid since organization, over - $43,000,000.00

Western Assurance Company
Fire, Marine, Explosion and Automobile Insurance.
Incorporated 1851
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Assets over - - $6,000,000.00
Losses paid since organization over - - $70,000,000.00
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For the well groomed man
TEXEND BRACES
Finer than the imported
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Route Your Shipments CANADIAN NATIONAL

IMPROVEMENT IN BUILDING IS SHOWN IN APRIL

An All Around Increase in Permits Issued is Recorded

TORONTO'S GAIN

Over Million Dollar Increase Reported While Cities Generally Gain Two and a Half Millions

As the year advances building operations are increasing. Building permits issued for the month of April by twenty-one Eastern and ten Western cities amounted to $5,368,422 in the aggregate, comparing with $2,952,135 in April, 1918, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. The gains are well distributed over the whole list, only five of the thirty-one cities recording a lesser volume of permits than a year ago.

Some of the increases are notable, as for instance in Toronto, where the total for April of $1,620,996 represented an increase of over a million dollars. Hamilton, with a gain of $242,510, Calgary, with $286,600, Kingston, with $163,746, and Quebec, with $161,081, made satisfactory showings. The one weak spot was Montreal, where the value of permits for April, 1919, was $202,040 less than for April, 1918. Comparative figures are shown in the following table:

BUILDING PERMITS FOR APRIL

Eastern	Apr., 1919	Apr., 1918	Change
Halifax	$ 363,735	$306,850	+$ 56,885
Montreal	446,470	648,510	— 202,040
Quebec	270,125	109,044	+ 161,081
Westmount	58,229	19,000	+ 39,229
Brantford	131,205	24,830	+ 106,375
Chatham	7,125	16,435	— 9,310
Hamilton	483,310	240,800	+ 242,510
Kingston	204,595	40,849	+ 163,746
Kitchener	58,405	12,620	+ 45,785
London	137,000	85,260	+ 51,740
Ottawa	109,920	40,756	+ 69,164
Peterboro	17,790	12,760	+ 5,030
Port Arthur	35,271	11,216	+ 24,055
Stratford	9,223	12,655	— 3,432
St. Catharines	82,282	53,990	+ 28,292
St. Thomas	62,725	2,525	+ 67,200
Toronto	1,620,996	570,532	+1,050,464
Welland	61,925	52,055	+ 9,870
Windsor	119,440	91,130	+ 28,310
Woodstock	10,231	13,250	— 3,019
Fort William	7,450	5,940	+ 1,510
Western	$4,304,452	$2,371,007	+$1,933,445
Calgary	$ 343,000	$ 56,400	+ $286,600
Edmonton	64,825	15,775	+ 49,050
Brandon	4,225	10,075	— 5,850
St. Boniface	27,000	22,700	+ 4,300
Winnipeg	239,600	173,900	+ 65,700
Moose Jaw	44,215	30,130	+ 14,085
Prince Albert	8,700	483	+ 8,217
Saskatoon	111,365	95,085	+ 16,280
N. Westm'ster	14,200	13,350	+ 850
Vancouver	206,840	163,230	+ 43,610
	$1,063,970	$ 581,128	+$ 482,842
	$5,368,422	$2,952,135	+$2,416,287

Next week the FINANCIAL POST will publish its usual monthly table of building permits, which will contain reports from a few cities not included in the foregoing, and will give a comparison for the first four months of the year.

AN EDMONTON DEAL

University of Alberta Buys Land For Its Agricultural Faculty

Edmonton.—One of the most important real estate deals carried through within the last four or five years is that now being closed whereby the University of Alberta will acquire a half section of land on the south side of the river, lying half a mile directly south of the grounds which the university buildings and the College of Agriculture now occupy.

The 320 acres negotiated for consist of one quarter of the old McKernan estate and a quarter of the old Chisholm farm, this property being owned by Mr. Ross, of Calgary. The land lies south of the sub-division of Beau Park and Belgravia, and is very conveniently situated, besides being excellent farming land.

FORCED TO BUY

Citizens of Kitchener Compelled to Purchase Their Homes

There is a good deal of activity in real estate reported in Kitchener at present. During April, according to the official record of transfers, 138 properties changed hands. For the same month of 1918 there were only 46 transfers registered. The extent of the business represented by the figures for April this year may be gauged by the fact that the entire total for January, February, March and April of last year were only 118 transfers, while April this year eclipses that total by showing 138 sales. Most of the sales reported are for residences.

The increased number of sales for April this year is the result of the great need of citizens for houses. The renting situation has become so acute in the city that tenants who have been given [illegible] to vacate are literally for[illegible] if they wish to stay in th[illegible] here plenty of houses to [illegible] pointed out, the ten- [illegible] this time would not b[illegible]

CANADIAN STOCKS

Quotations of listed Securities on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchange, with prices at closing on May 8. In stocks listed on both Exchanges prices quoted are those of the market in which a stock is the more active (Reserve Funds, Profit and Loss, include all Reserves except "Depreciation.")

BANKS

Capital Stock Outstanding	Reserve Fund	Profit and Loss	Net Earnings % 1917-18	Dividends 1915	Dividends 1916	Dividends 1917-18	Last Dividend Date 1918-19	Last Dividend Rate	Yield to May 1	BANKS	Range 1916 High	Range 1916 Low	Range 1917 High	Range 1917 Low	Range 1918 High	Range 1918 Low	Range 1919 to May 1 High	Date	Low	Date	Close May 9 1918 Ask	Close May 9 1918 Bid	Close May 8 Ask	Close May 8 Bid	Week ending May 8 High	Low	Close	Sales	Montreal Minimum
4,866,666	3,017,333	428,844	13 70	7	7	8				British North America	112	110	112	112	165	112													
15,000,000	15,000,000	1,444,812	19 00	10+2	10+2	10+2	1st Mar.	3	5.88	Commerce	203	183	188	182½	202	183¾	215	Jan. 9	201	Jan. 2	185¾		205	204	205	204¾	204¾	101	186
6,000,000	7,000,000	446,503	18 10	12	12	12	1st Apr.	q. 3	5.76	Dominion	220	204	212½	202	209½	199	219	Jan. 20	207¼	Apr. 23			208	207	208	207⅞	207⅞	178	202
3,000,000	3,500,000	85,114	19 03	12	12	12	1st Mar.	q. 3	6.44	Hamilton	197	246¾	192	184	188⅛	184	209	Jan. 15	183½	Feb. 26	185	184	185⅞	185½	185⅞	185⅝	185¾	230	184
4,000,000	3,800,000	62,959	14 87	9	9	9	1st Mar.	q. 2¼	6.04	Hochelaga	149	145	145	140	143	140	149¼	Apr. 30	147	Jan. 13									140
7,000,000	7,000,000	1,204,942	16 92	12	12	12	1st May	q. 3	6.04	Imperial	203	180	200⅛	185	202½	185	210	Jan. 20	198⅝	Apr. 30		185	199	198	198½	197½	198½	148	185
1,946,806	300,000	145,238	11 15	7	5	5	1st Mar.	q. 1¼	6 32	Home Bank																			
7,000,000	7,000,000	437,973	17 66	10	10	10	1st May	q. 2¾	5.44	Merchants	180	150	170	167	180	169	202½	Apr. 25	180	Jan. 2	167		195		194½	190	190	139	167
4,000,000	4,800,000	248,029	17 80	11	11	11	1st Apr.	q. 3	6 06	Molsons	195	182	186	179½	179⅞	179⅜	200	Jan. 17	179⅛	Jan. 3					198	198	198	5	179⅜
16,000,000	16,000,000	1,901,613	16 01	10+2	10+2	10+2	1st Mar.	q. 3	5 45	Montreal	240½	219	234	210	218½	210	225	Apr 24	210	Mar. 20					220½	220	220	210	210
2,000,000	2,000,000	59,965	20 88	8	8	8	1st May	q. 2¼	6.08	Nationale	134	134	149	134	148	148													148
6,500,000	12,000,000	749,694	21 70	14	14	14	1st Apr.	q. 4	5.94	Nova Scotia	261	254	257½	248½	251½	248	272	Jan. 29	255	Jan. 4				271	271	270	271	58	248
4,000,000	4,750,000	199,855	16 12	12	12	12	1st May	q. 2	5.76	Ottawa	204	202	202	200	206	201	208	Feb. 1	203	Jan. 4									198
14,000,000	15,000,000	535,757	20 06	12	12	12	1st Mar.	q. 3	5 58	Royal	221¼	210	214	208	215	205	215	Apr. 28	205	Feb. 17	208		215	214	216	214⅞	215	197	208
3,500,000	4,500,000	227,326	19 91	13	13	13	1st May	q. 3¼	6.37	Standard	221	211¼	215	200	208⅜	200	215	Jan. 13	204⅜	Apr. 25									200
1,216,932	350,000	40,873	15 38	6	6	6	15th Feb.	q. 1½	6.59	Sterling																			
5,000,000	6,000,000	625,623	16 90	11	11	11	1st Mar.	q. 3	6.00	Toronto	215½	190	192	187½	193½	184½	205*	Feb. 4	193	Jan. 6			200½	200	200½	200	200½	13	187
5,000,000	3,600,000	126,298	15 48	8+1	8+1	8+1	1st Mar.	q. 2½	6.25	Union	140	132	142	135	162	137	171	Jan. 7	157½	Feb. 20		150	162	160	161	161	161	[illegible]	136

TRANSPORTATION—RAILWAYS, NAVIGATION AND STREET CARS

Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Reserve Funds Profit and Loss	1916	1917	Last Dividend Date	Rate	Yield		Range 1916 High	Range 1916 Low	Range 1917 High	Range 1917 Low	Range 1918 High	Range 1918 Low	Range 1919 to May 1 High	Date	Low	Date	Close May 9 1918 Ask	Bid	Close May 8 Ask	Bid	Week ending May 8 High	Low	Close	Sales	Montreal Minimum
27,450,000	8,483,500	50,867,325							Barcelona, T. L. and P.	17	19	17	8	15¼	8¾	13¼	Jan 10	9⅝	Mar. 15	10	9½	10½	10⅜	10⅞	10⅛	10½	695	
106,417,800		7,500,000	5,190,986	4	1	1st Mar. 17	q. 1		Brazilian Traction L. and P.	62⅝	43	47¾	31¾	40	32	55¾	Mar 20	50	Feb. 4	34⅛	34	57¾	57⅛	58⅜	53⅞	57¾	4,775	32
	10,000,000			6	6	1st Apr.	q. 1½		Brazilian Traction, Pref.																			
12,000,000		6,684,206	5,009,630						Canada Steamships Lines, Com	45	16	45⅝	29¾	51	39¼	45⅞	Jan. 2	41⅛	Feb. 2	40	39⅞	45⅝	45¼	45¾	44	45⅛	2,090	39¾
	12,500,000			5¼	19.83	1st Apr.	q. 1¾	8.75	" " " Pref	95½	89¾	93¾	71	80	72½	80¾	Apr. 23	77	Feb. 13	76½	76	84⅜	84⅛	85	80¾	84¼	4,435	76
260,000,000	80,681,921	271,934,882	233,990,716	10	10	1st Apr.	q. 2½	6.13	Canadian Pacific Railway	182½	163¾	167½	127¾	185	137¾	163½	Feb. 24	160	Jan. 9				171½	171¾	171¾	172½	50	
15,000,000		35,326,500	7,978,243	6¾	7¾	1st Mar.	q. 2	6.66	Detroit United	128½	69	128	104¾									32	31	31⅛	31	31	89	102½
3,500,000	1,500,000	3,500,000	576,002		2	2nd Jan.	s. 1	6.45	Duluth Superior Traction Co., Com.	49	37	51	40	42	41	32	Apr. 16	28	Feb. 21									42
12,331,000		4,562,000	1,726,008	3	3				Illinois Traction, Com.																			35
	7,289,500			6	6	1st Apr.	q. 1½	7.50	Illinois Traction, Preferred	91	87¾	89	79	80	80	80	Feb. 1											80
20,000,000		16,381,333				1st Nov.'13	q. 1¾		Mexico Tramways Co.																			
25,206,800	12,603,400	87,369,600	19,911,878	7	7	15th Oct.	s. 3½		Minn., St. P. and S.S.M., com.																			
3,394,300		35,608,153	1,256,449	10	10	2nd Apr.	q. 2½	6.66	Montreal Tramways			181	144	150	150													150
9,000,000	4,465,500	14,075,000	2,428,908	5	5	15th Sept.	q. 1¼	6.84	Northern Ohio Traction																			
3,000,000		3,931,666	173,684			1st Oct. '14	p. 1		Porto Rico Railways Co., Com.	49½	30	42	30	37	25¼	35	Feb. 8	33	Feb. 6				32	33	33	33	10	
	1,000,000			7	7	1st Apr.	q. 1¾	8.75	" " " " Pref.	30		80	80															
9,999,500		10,797,000	684,572			15th Jan.'12	q. 1 p		Quebec Railway L., Heat & P. Co.	45	14	35½	14¾	22½	15	22	Mar. 8	16½	Feb. 19	18	17½	18½	18	19	18	19	1,530	15
12,000,000		3,730,253	6,675,017	8	8	2nd Jan.	q. 1		Toronto Railway	111	72	90½	58½	63	58	55	Jan. 4	40	Apr. 14	58		45	43	46	42	42	110	60
22,000,000	3,000,000	20,263,000	1,285,804	6	6	2nd Jan.	q. 1	8.88	Twin City, common	101	93⅜	95	53	65½	39½	50	Feb 21	39	Jan. 2		42½	46	45¼	45½	45	45½	26	
9,000,000		10,130,000	1,502,068			1st Jan.'16	q. 2½		Winnipeg Electric	110	90	81	36	48	48	49	Mar. 3	35	Jan. 16			47	45	45	45	45	5	48

TELEGRAPH, LIGHT AND POWER UTILITIES

Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Reserve Funds Profit and Loss	1916	1917	Last Dividend Date	Rate	Yield		Range 1916 High	Range 1916 Low	Range 1917 High	Range 1917 Low	Range 1918 High	Range 1918 Low	Range 1919 to May 1 High	Date	Low	Date	Close May 9 1918 Ask	Bid	Close May 8 Ask	Bid	Week ending May 8 High	Low	Close	Sales	Montreal Minimum
18,000,000		14,149,000	2,286,556	8	8	15th Apr.	q. 2	6.15	Bell Telephone	152	140	150	129	132½	128	130	Jan. 2	129	Feb 17	130		129¼		130	129	130	56	129
5,360,700				10	10	1st Apr.	q. 2½	6.66	Consumers Gas	176	160	165½	147	153	144½	152	Feb. 14	149½	Mar. 18			151½	150½	151½	150	151½	51	
1,900,000		2,999,813	177,747						Calgary Power																			
41,380,400			1,924,151	5	1½	1st Apr	q. 1½	7.67	Mackay, common	69¼	64½	90	70¾	79¾	72½	79	Mar. 3	71½	Jan. 23	78	76½	82	81	81¼	78	81¼	665	
	50,000,000			4	4	1st Apr.	q. 1	5.97	" preferred	15	15	68	59	65⅜	56⅛	66¾	Apr. 24	64¼	Jan 28	65	64			66⅞	66	66	30	
13,585,000	6,000,000	21,073,833	318,522			30th Dec.'13th,	q. 1		Mexican Light and Power Co., com.					20	18													
63,965,800			1,585,313		4	15th Feb.	q. 1	4.44	Montreal L., H. and Power Cons.			82⅞	67½	88½	68¾	93	Mar. 26	84½	Feb. [illegible]	76½	75¼	89⅞	89¾	90	89¾	90	1,445	68½
3,499,120		1,275,000	884,525	6	6	1st Apr.	q. 1½	7 31	Ottawa, Light, Heat and Power Co.	95¾	92	92	69¾	86	69	82¼	Apr. 8	75	Jan. 18									69½
15,000,000		12 8 8,761	2,992,348	7	7	10th Apr.	q. 1¾	5.83	Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	137	126¾	130½	107	118½	105	121½	May 1	114½	Jan. 13	112¼	112	124½	124⅛	125¼	121½	124½	2,991	107

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Reserve Funds Profit and Loss	1916	1917	Last Dividend Date	Rate	Yield		Range 1916 High	Range 1916 Low	Range 1917 High	Range 1917 Low	Range 1918 High	Range 1918 Low	Range 1919 to May 1 High	Date	Low	Date	Close May 9 1918 Ask	Bid	Close May 8 Ask	Bid	Week ending May 8 High	Low	Close	Sales	Montreal Minimum
5,000,000	1,000,000	5,953,200	632,047	1¾	7	1st Apr.	1¾	11.11	Abitibi Power and Paper, com.			58½	48	51½	48	67	Mar. 5	48	Jan. 3				65	65	64	65	178	48
6,514,000	7,895,200		525,402						Amer. Cyanamid, com.			30	19	35⅞	21													
3,500,000		1,563,666	507,408						Ames Holden McCready Co., com.	35	19½	23½	12	28	15	33	Apr. 11	26	Jan. 3	22	19	34½	32½	33	32½	33	953	15½
	2,500,000					1st July '14	q. 1¾		" " pref.	80½	52	61	47	72½	47	77½	Feb. 28	65⅜	Jan. 2	58	57	81	79	81	76	80	1,931	47
4,265,600				4	4	21st Feb.	q. 1¼	10.63	British Col. Fish, com.			56	35	51½	41	49	Jan. 6	46	Mar. 15			54	53¼	53½	47	53	3,843	40
7,000,000	2,000,000	1,452,000	607,100		5	7th May	1¼	9.09	Brompton Pulp and Paper, com.			59	38	63¼	41¾	61	Jan. 7	55	Apr 30	53¾	63⅛			56	55¼	55⅝	206	39
750,000			721,391	6	6	1st Apr.	q. 2	8.88	F. N. Burt Company, com.	88	72	82	65	75	63½	90	Apr. 3	71	Jan. 13		65½	92	90	92	91	92	20	
	1,975,200			7	7	1st Apr.	q. 1¾	7.36	" " " pref.	96	86	93½	86	90	77¾	95½	Mar. 15	90	Jan. 22	83			95	95½	95	95½	182	
2,500,000		3,750,000	153,523		2	2nd Jan. '17,	2		Canada Bread, com.	30	16½	20	13	24½	16	23½	Jan. 11	18	Feb. 11	18¼	17¾	23¼	23	23½	21	23	929	
	1,250,000			7	7	1st Apr.	q. 1¾	8.53	" " pref.	90	87	86½	80	83¾	83¼	85	Jan. 18	82	Apr. 29			84	82	82	82	82	22	83
13,500,000		6,839,046	4,002,643	4½	6	16th Apr.	q. 1½	9.09	Canada Cement, com.	73	37¾	69⅞	52	69¾	56½	71	Mar. 4	63	Feb. 6	60½	60	67½	67	67½	66¼	67½	691	57
	10,500,000			7	7	16th Feb.	q. 1¾	7.07	" " pref.	9	86	95¾	90	96	90	101¼	Apr. 29	95	Jan. 2		90		100	100	99¼	100	64	90
4,975,000		5,222,593	5,830,171			2nd June '14	s. 2		Canadian Car and Foundry, com.	75	32	46½	17	38¼	18	32¾	Feb. 25	28	Jan. 2	31	30	31		31	30	30	135	18½
	7,500,000					10th Apr.	q. 1¾	7.95	" " " pref.	94	1¾	89	49	91	49½	90	Apr. 7	82	Jan. 23	78¼		90	88½	88⅝	88½	88⅝	140	49½
1,733,500		399,000	541,711		3	15th Feb.	q. 1¼	9.09	Canadian Converters	46	34	43	39	50	43	57½	Apr. 28	45	Feb. 6	43			57	57	55	57	329	43
2,715,500		4,688,000	1,948,109	3	4	4th Apr.	q. 1½	7.14	Canadian Cottons, Limited com.	65	39	56	46½	70	48½	86	Apr. 23	67	Feb. 20			85	84¼	88¾	85	88½	1,280	48½
	1,661,500			6	6	4th Apr.	q. 1½	6.97	Canadian Cottons, Limited, pref.	82½	75½	82	75	77	71	87¾	Apr. 22	76	Jan. 10			86		86	86	86	9	
600,000	31,500,000		1,762,537	3	9	15th Jan.	s. 3		Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, pref.																			
960,000		179,200	1,297,706	10+9	12+3	15th Feb.	q. 3	6.09	Canadian Foundries & Forgings, co	217	170	205	150	213	150	200	Feb. 18	191	Feb. 18									15½
	960,000			7	7	15th Feb.	q. 1¾	7.21	" " pref	90	85	84	82	97	90	89½	Feb. 13											
1 ,00,000		1,500,000	1,657,324		3	1st Apr.	q. 1½	8.95	Canadian Locomotive Co., com.	64½	51	64	52½	69⅛	58	67½	Apr. 16	60	Feb. 20			68	67¼	68	67	67	417	53
	1,500,000			7	7	1st Apr.	q. 1¾	7.69	" " " pref.	99	81	91½	83	90½	83	91¾	Mar. 18	89½	Apr. 8		82¾		92	91	91	91	10	84½
2,805,500		9,500,000	4,305,934			15th Oct. '14			Can. Consolidated Rubber, com.	91	84	99¾	90	100	98													90
	3,000,000			7	7	31st Mar.	q. 1¾	7 14	" " " pref.	97	91	99¼	95	98	97	98	Jan. 16	97	Feb. 7									97
8,000,000			5,122,776	8	8	1st Apr.	q. 2	7.47	Canadian General Electric, com.	121	108	115½	99½	106	99½	108	Apr. 24	101½	Mar. 18	103			112⅝	112⅛	108	112½	371	101½
	2,000,000			7	7	1st Apr.	s. 3½	6 36	" " " pref.	112	110	106	94½	110	100													
1,200,000		465,500	573,116						Carriage Factories, Limited, com.	44	29¾	25	9¾	17	15													15
	1,200,800					15th July '15	q. 1¾	10.00	" " " pref.	75	60																	58
565,000		55,114	159,507	4		1st Oct.'16	q. 2		City Dairy, com.	98	89	30	30	50	30	55	Mar. 19	48	Jan. 28									30
	700,000			5¼		2nd Jan.	q. 1¾	7.65	" " pref.	100½	92	70	60	87	60	91	Mar. 25	84	Feb. 18									
6,500,000			3,025,307	8+12	9½+2	15th Feb.	q. 2	6.50	Dominion Bridge Co.	231½	160	170	125	128	123	123	Jan. 13											123
2,796,300		1,179,410	1,472,121			1st Apr.'14	q.		Dominion Canners, com.	22	15	26	19	43	40	42⅜	May 1	34	Mar. 14	29	28		44½	45½	42¾	44½	1,485	23¾
	2,290,600				7	1st Apr.	q. 1¾	7.77	" " pref.	65	61½	78	65	81	65	90	May 1	76	Jan. 10			92	90	91	91	91	12	
37,097,700	7,000,000	21,206,777	15,562,286		4½	1st Apr.	q. 1½	9.52	Dominion Steel Corporation, com.	82	43	71¼	50¾	65	53	63⅛	May 1	58¾	Feb. 3	62½	62	62½	62	63¾	61⅝	62¼	4,091	52
	5,000,000	13,861,880		7	7	1st Apr.	s. 1¾	7.21	Dominion Iron and Steel, pref.	105	90	95	87½	98	88	97½	Apr. 15	93½	Jan. 2			100	98	98	97	98	12	88
15,000,000	3,000,000	6,162,000		7	7	1st May	q. 1¾	7.21	Dominion Coal, pref.	99	93	96½	85	95	94¼	98	Feb 3	96½	Feb. 27					96	95	95	18	94½
5,000,000		3,267,500	2,189,194	6	7	1st Apr.	q. 2	7.14	Dominion Textile, com.	90½	74½	89	76½	100½	80¾	115¼	Apr. 22	100	Feb. 5	88	87		112½	116½	112½	115½	791	80½
	1,940,600			7	7	15th Apr.	q. 1¾	6.60	" " pref.	105	101	105	99½	102	100	108	Mar. 14	101	Jan. 15		100			104	104	104	1	100
2,250,500		1,150,000	520,221						Goodwins, Limited, com.	40	40			15	11	12¾	Feb 26	10	Feb. 5									
	1,750,000					2nd July '14	q. 1¾	11.66	" " pref.	75	40	45	45	45	45	60	Mar. 1	45	Jan. 11									45
747,560		210,000	1,360,336	6	6	2nd Apr	q. 1½	6.00	Goulds Manufacturing Co., com.			100	100	100	100													100
	747,500			7	7	2nd Apr.	q. 1¾	7 00	" " " pref.			100	100	100	100													100
6,267,005	600,000		1,009,017						International Petroleum			15.30	11.60	20.50	13.00	31 00	Apr 9	19.25	Jan. 8	13.75	13.25			32.00	32.00	32.90	10	
40,000,000		8,294,000	4,541						Lake Superior Corporation			24	10¼															
2,100,000		900,000	978,797	8	8	1st Mar.	q. 3	7.40	Lake of Woods Milling Co., com.	136½	122	130	120	169	120⅛	165	Jan. 14	157	Mar. 26	132			165½	167	162	167	115	120⅛
	1,500,000			7	7	1st Mar.	q. 1¾	6 60	" " " pref.	129	116	116	116	110	100	106½	Jan. 16	106	Jan. 17				106¼	106½	106½	106½	2	
9,600,000		620,615	2,425,548	8	10	1st Apr.	q. 3	5.79	Laurentide Co.	217½	176	195	152	198	152	209½	Feb. 20	192	Jan. 10	164¾	164½	209	208½	209	208	208¾	855	152
1,750,000	1,300,000	1,038,600	365,852		2	10th Apr.	2	11.76	Lyall Construction Co., com.	93	25	80	53	85½	63	68	Apr. 4	64	Apr. 2	79	78½							62
3,000,000	1,766,800		190,908			30th June '13			A. Macdonald Co. com.	19½	10	15½	8	23	13½	25	Feb. 26	21½	Jan. 10	14		24½	24	24½	24¼	24½	475	13½
2,500,000			2,072,508	9	22½	18th Apr.	q. 2½+1	6.75	Maple Leaf Milling, com.	122	100	115	90	140	91	150	Apr. 30	121¾	Jan. 30	99	97½	160¼	159¾	160¾	148	159¾	2,305	88½
	2,500,000			7	7	18th Apr.	q. 1¾	6.86	" " " pref.	108	93	103	91¾	98½	91½	102½	Apr. 28	96¼	Jan. 8				103	103⅛	102½	103	84	
2,949,600		774,689	2,420,384	4	4	15th Mar.	q. 1	5.71	Montreal Cottons, Ltd., com.	63	50	58½	49	61	50	72½	Apr. 8	58⅜	Jan. 9		50							50
	3,000,000			7	7	15th Mar.	q. 1¾	6.86	" " " pref.	115	99	103	99	100	99½	103	Mar. 15	100	Jan. 17					103	103	103	5	99½
1,275,000			527,504			1st Nov.'13	q. 1½		Monarch Knitting Co., com.	40	25⅛	40	30	46	39	60	Mar. 12	50	Jan. 28									
	750,000			7	7	1st Feb.	q. 1¾	8 23	" " pref.	83	80	81	80	80½	75	86½	Apr. 22	78	Jan. 6				88	88	88	88	20	73
2,000,000			2,331,209						National Steel Car, com.			21	5	10½	5	16	Feb. 27	5	Jan. 16	10	7½	14	12	13	13	13	30	
	1,500,000			3½		15th Jan	q. 1¾	13.72	" " " pref.			78	17	40	20	59	Mar. 19	18	Jan. 14	37	32	55	52	54	50	54	60	
15,000,000		11,169,619	4,616,584		5+20	15th Apr.	q. 1¼	7.57	Nova Scotia Steel, com.	154½	93¼	128	66	71½	63½	66½	May 1	48	Mar 5					66½	64½	64½	253	63½
	1,000,000			12	8	15th Apr.	q. 2	7.61	" " " pref.	115	110	112	105	103	100	106	Feb. 12	104½	Mar. 21				105	105	105	105	5	
2,500,000		2,350,000	3,830,592	8+4	10½15	1st Apr.	q. 3	5.47	Ogilvie Flour, com.	152	127⅞	158	137	205	140	224¾	Jan. 11	194	Mar. 11	168		219	218½	219½	216	219½	145	140
	2,000,000			7	7	1st Mar.	q. 1¾	6.36	" " pref.	116	44½	115	107	111	100	110	Feb. 8	106	Jan. 13					108	107	107	11	
750,000		575,100	843,029						Ont. Steel Products, com.	45	19	34	18	35	22½	32½	Feb. 19	27	Apr. 28									22½
	750,000			5½	7+1¼	15th Feb.	q. 1¾+½	8.97	" " " pref.	91½	73	74	74	28	73													
650,000			38,026	2	2	1st Jan.	s. 1	6.80	Pacific-Burt Co., com.	29	20	40	28	34	34	30	Apr. 2	29	Apr. 10									
	650,000			7	7	1st Apr	q. 1¾	9.09	" " pref.	83¼	77½	82	79	77¼	77¼	78	Apr. 16	75	Mar 8									
600,000			644,594	8+3	8+5	15th Mar.	4+2	7.75	Paton Manufacturing Co.			130	124	124	124													124⅞
2,150,600		2,000,000	3,350,167	4+1	4+1	15th Feb.	q. 1½	6.38	Penmans, Limited, com.	78	60	73½	64	84	65	95	Apr. 24	77½	Jan. 4				93	94	92	94	15	65
	1,075,000			6	6	1st May	q. 1½	6.45	" " pref.	90	82	86	81½	85¼	81½	93	Apr. 9	82¾	Feb. 5				91	93	92½	93	40	81⅞
5,000,000		5,923,764	2,220,239	6	6	2nd Apr.	2	4.84	Price Bros.	132	60½	134	115	151	120	190	Feb. 25	150	Jan. 10									120½
4,500,000		2,036,600	1,851,813	3½+1	6+4	15th Feb.	q. 2½	8.33	Riordon Pulp and Paper, com.	150	59	127	106	123	117¼	123	Feb. 21	117¼	Jan. 2	124	121	122	121¾	123	122	122	285	117½
	1,000,000			7	7	31st Mar.	q. 1¾	7.36	" " " pref.			95	90	97	92½	96	Feb. 4	94	Jan. 4									90½
1,500,000		502,000	273,647	6	3	1st Apr.'17,	q. 1½		William A. Rogers, Ltd., com.	99	85	80	40			30	Apr. 8	25⅛	Mar. 28									
	1,122,800			7	7		q. 1¾		" " " pref.	99	87	92	90			75	Apr. 10	65	Mar. 13									60
800,000			536,162		7	1st Aug.	q. 1¾	8.86	Russell Motor Car, com.	114	32	92	50	90⅞	55	79	Apr. 17	68	Feb. 19	60	55	80	76	79	79	79	15	50
	1,200,000				29¾	1st May	q. 1¾	8.23	" " " pref.	139	66	122	72	91½	68¼	85¼	Apr. 30	70	Jan. 10			89	85	85	85	85	12	68½
1,500,000		574,500	129,711						Sawyer-Massey Co., com.	30	20	24	8	13	10	12	Apr. 17	8	Apr. 17									
	1,500,000					2nd June '14	q. 1¾		" " pref.	134½	58	41	40	40	40	38½	May 1	30	Apr. 11				40	39½	39½	39½	5	40
4,000,000		1,838,500	2,333,282						Sherwin-Williams, com.	99½	53½	60	56	60	60	60	Jan. 8							65	65	65	1	60
	2,425,000			7	7	31st Mar.	q. 1¾	7.00	" " pref.	100	97½	100	98	100	99	100	Apr. 26	99	Jan. 6									99
8,750,000			395,100	6+1	6+2	1st Mar.	q. 2	5.97	Shredded Wheat, com.	140½	102¼	137¾	112	112	100	135	Apr. 15	124	Mar. 15									109½
	1,250,000			6	6	1st Mar.	q. 1½	6.66	" " pref.	120	95	95	95	92	87	90	Apr. 22	89	Jan. 13									
1,062,500		288,000	205,765		4				Smith Paper Mills, Com.			74½	66	66	65	65	Feb. 27											65
	475,000				7	15th Apr.	q. 1¾	8.80	" " " Pref.					80	73¼	81¼	May 1	78	Feb. 28									
8,000,000		10,332,113	1,071,301						Spanish River Pulp Mills, com.	24¼	3½	19	12½	20	12¾	21¼	Feb. 28	17	Jan. 14	15¼	14½	21½	21½	22½	19½	21½	5,412	13
	5,699,100					15th July '13	q. 1¾		" " " pref.	70	29	59¼	47	64¾	50	82	Mar. 31	63½	Jan. 23	53	51	87	86	87	81⅜	86	2,784	50
11,500,000		8,931,246	15,019,130	4	6	1st May	q. 1½	9.52	Steel Co. of Canada, com.	88¼	34¼	71½	47½	74¼	49¾	65½	Jan. 8	57½	Feb. 1	62½	61⅞	64	63	63¾	63	63¼	692	49½
	6,496,300			10½	7	1st May	q. 1¾	7.29	" " " pref.	107¼	82½	100½	84½	98	84	97½	Apr. 28	91½	Mar. 28	91	90	97½		97½	97	97	30	85¾
1,250,000	3,602,700	1,111,736	154,402			1st June '14	3½		Standard Chemtnal, pfd.					62	62¼													
1,220,000		167,155	251,154			1st May	1½+1	6.45	St. Lawrence Flour, com.					97¾	50	96	Jan. 2	87½	Mar. 12			94	93⅞	96½	93	96¼	1,205	
	575,000					1st May	1¾	7.95	" " " pref.			56	49	85	80	88	Apr. 28	80	Feb 8					90	88	90	13	55
650,000			149,379						Tooke Bros., com.	25	16	19	19	30	15	28	Apr. 5	20	Mar 11			31	30	30¼	29	30¼	184	19
	985,000			8¾	8¾	15th Mar.	q. 1¾	9.21	" " pref.	83	78	79	70	77	72¼	77	Apr. 11	70	Feb. 4			80	79	80	76	79½	134	70½
750,000		500,000	254,089	5	6+4	2nd Jan.	s. 3	8.33	Toronto Paper Co.	96	44	90	72	72⅜	65	75	Apr. 1	68	Mar. 6									
2,500,000			337,933						Tuckett Tobacco, com.	25	23½	22½	17	24¼	18½	37½	Apr. 30	22	Jan. 17			33	32½	36	33	33	396	18½
	2,000,000			7		15th Apr.	q. 1¾	7.77	" " pref.	90	75	83½	78	82½	72¾	90	Apr. 24	80	Jan 4			88	87½	90½	88	88	50	80
1,750,000		901,000	5-0,347			2nd Apr.	1½	8.00	Wabasso Cotton					61	21	75	Apr. 22	58	Jan. 2					75	75	75	195	
5,000,000		3,395,000	1,408,060						Wayagamack com.			97	50	55	50	55	Jan. 2	50	Feb. 13	50		50		51	51	51	10	50
1,718,600		440,000	1,091,439		7	1st Mar.	q. 1¾	7.77	Woods Manufacturing Co., Ltd. com.	65	33	61	44	98	57¼	90	Feb. 11	86½	Jan. 13	65	58							53
	1,546,500			15¾	7	1st Apr.	q. 1¾		" " pref.	101	84	86	80	86	83½	90	Mar. 17	86	Mar. 14			90		90	90	90	85	86

LOAN, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL STOCKS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Common Stock outstanding	Deposits Preferred Stock or Debentures Outstanding and Int.	Reserve and Contingent P. & L.	Dividends 1917-18	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	LOAN AND TRUST	Range for Year 1917 High	Low	Range for year 1918 High	Low	Latest Price Ask	Bid	Last Sale
1,205,000	3,847,050	1,337,989	9	1st Apr.	q. 2½	Canada Landed	160	150	148¾	140	148		148
6,000,000	19,626,287	5,672,509	10	1st Apr.	q. 2½	Canada Permanent	173	162½	169½	162½		173	173½
1,750,000	4,968,206	1,842,074	10	1st Apr.	q. 2½	Central Canada					190		
20,000	2,981,290	427,213	6	2nd Jan.	s. 3	Col. Investment, pref.	77	63	69	63		78¾	79
934,876	1,032,651	271,556	5	2nd Jan.	s. 2½	Dominion Savings			76	75		82	75
2,412,566	2,221,508	827,258	5	1st July	Def.	Great West Per							89½
1,200,000	2,091,322	1,228,940	8	2nd Jan.	s. 4	Hamilton Provident	142	137	133	121		140	
2,500,000	12,294,412	3,323,337	12	1st Apr.	q. 1½	Huron and Erie	211	205	204	203			207
1,000,000	1,597,848	886,732	8	2nd Jan.	s. 4	Landed Banking	143	143	141	140		142	142
1,250,000	2,653,710	924,981	8	1st Apr.	q. 2	London and Can. Loan	132	128½	126½	126½	127		127
887,849	1,664,356	362,385	6+1	1st Apr.	q. 1¾	London Loan and Sav							
600,000	317,808	764,494	10+1	15th Mar.	q. 2½+1	Montreal L. & Mtg. Co.	165	162½	152				153
1,500,000	7,892,179	1,662,183	10	1st Apr.	q. 2½	National Trust	212	207½				210	207½
1,750,000	3,749,473	2,093,943	9	1st Apr.	q. 2¼	Ont. Loan and Deb.	175	175				158	160
500,000	643,698	262,754	7	2nd Jan.	s. 3½	Real Estate Loan							
1,500,000	34,589,757	2,152,812	10+1	1st Apr.	q. 2½	Toronto Gen. Trusts	215	200	204	199¾	207		207½
724,550	1,773,183	659,449	8	1st Apr.	q. 2	Toronto Mortgage Co.	140	136	134			133	132
1,000,000	1,912,673	1,134,604	10	1st Apr.	q. 2½	Toronto Savings							185
1,000,000	11,157,301	494,065	7	1st Apr.	q. 2	Union Trust							178
,000,000	49,964,5[illegible]	7,463,612	15	1st Apr.	q. 2	Canada Life Assurance							190

Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or D'b'ntures Outstanding	Reserve and Contingent P. & L.	Dividend 1917-18	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES	Range for year 1917 High	Low	Range for Year 1918 High	Low	Latest Price Ask	Bid
3,000,000		1,395,591		15th Apr.	1¼	Asbestos Corporation, com.	21	12	45	15		60½
	7,000,000		6	15th Apr	1½	" " pref	58	42	62¾	44¾	79	78¾
1,500,000		1,888,183	9	1st Apr.	s. 4	Canadian N. Prairie Lands						
800,000	380,000	523,572	8	1st Apr	q. 2	Canadian Salt	136	128	132	126		135
59,109		1,757,277	$5	23rd Dec.	$5	Can North-West Land						
100,000	11,234,281	1,969,045	20	31st Mar.	q. 5	Confederation Life A.	330	330			375	
6,212,666		501,345		1st Mar.	q. 1½	Crows Nest Pass Coal	70	50	55	50		54
1,000,000		292,230	6	15th Apr.	q. 1½	Dominion Telegraph	89	76½				85
3,000,000	12,669,500					Electrical Dev., pref.						
450,000	b 7,072,085	1,991,255	10	1st Apr.	q. 2½	Imperial Life Assur.						
500,000	460,400	785,511	7	5th Feb.'	s. 3½	Intercolonial Coal, pref.					80	
3,000,000		133,458		1st Mar. '14	1	Intern. Coal and Coke			25	25		
2,196,951	1,922,500	652,428	7	15th Feb.	q. 2	Kaministiquia Power			120	120	112	
637,480	b 585,937	136,566		2nd July '17	s. 3	London Street						
2,000,000		119,740	8+10cts	15th Apr	q. 2	Montreal Telegraph	138	115	120	120		120
925,000	b1,123,000					Nia., St. Kath. and Tor.						
1 164,000	b 741,000	286,076	3½	10th July '15	q. 1¼	Trinidad Electric						
2,340,100	b1,439,926	858,434	8+2	16th Mar.	q. 2	W. Can. Flour Mills						
800,000	b 600,000	606,068	5	1st Apr.	q. 1¼	West India Electric	77	77				

NOTE—s—means semi-annually; q—quarterly; I—Interim; L—Profit and Loss; +—indicates bonus; B—means bond; P—preferred stock; d—debentures; *—less than ten shares; sb—stock bonus; A—$500 per share return of capital paid February 1st, September 16th, 1912; Feb. 1st and Nov. 17th, 1913, December 1, 1914.

EFFICIENCY
SYSTEM
METHOD
INCREASED BUSINESS

The most important job for every business man to-day is to bend every effort to make the adjustment from war work to peace work as easy as possible.

There Must Be No Armistice to Effort

It took war to reveal the industrial capacity of Canada—to vindicate her ability to meet an emergency quickly and efficiently. War has awakened her *industrial consciousness*, the result of which must inevitably be business expansion and national prosperity.

But there must be no slackening of the effort which brought this unrealized capacity to the surface—which revealed these hidden possibilities of industrial power.

There must be no Armistice to Canada's peace efforts.

To keep the wheels of industry busily spinning, to keep our army of industrial workers fully employed, Canada must retain and consolidate the foreign trade that has come to us through opportunity and our own effort.

This can be accomplished by sound business practice by—constructive time and labor saving methods in both the factory and office.

It is the happy privilege of "Office Specialty" to be able to offer the manufacturers and business men of Canada an experience embracing a period of thirty odd years, backed by the facilities of its System Service Department in helping to solve the many and vital problems of record-keeping and office systematizing.

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO., LIMITED
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OFFICE SPECIALTY
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Are You Planning Your Vacation?

THE lines of the Grand Trunk Railway System reach all the famous resort districts of Eastern Canada, and also give access to the beautiful Maine sea-coast and other New England regions. In the wonderful territory served by this railway are scores of summer playgrounds, offering the traveller the widest choice of holidays—vacations by the shores of tranquil, tree-fringed lakes, at the mountain resorts, by the sea-coast or in historic cities. Fishing, hunting, boating, bathing, golf, etc., can be enjoyed under delightful conditions, while the bracing, summer airs are a tonic for tired men and women. The accommodation provided for the visitor is of the highest order. Any Grand Trunk agent will gladly assist you in mapping out your tour and supply you with copies of attractive publications issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System, including "Muskoka Lakes," "Algonquin Park," "Portland, Casco Bay and Maine Resorts," "Lake of Bays" and "Playgrounds—Haunts of Fish and Game."

WHO WILL SUPPLY CANADA'S POTTERY?

British Manufacturers Looking For Keen Competition From the States

LONDON.—English pottery manufacturers in Staffordshire expect the Americans will make an attempt to capture the Canadian trade. Before the war Canada is said to have been the best of the overseas markets for the British potter, but the economic situation is now in favor of the United States producers. The latter can now get their goods to the market both quicker and cheaper, while English manufacturers have to add to the cost of production the heavy sea freights and, when the St. Lawrence is frozen, overland charges as well.

Fuel is much cheaper in the States, natural gas being available for firing and coal situated nearer the surface.

American pottery is inferior to British, but is improving all round. In ordinary lines the American potters are increasingly winning their home trade, but there will remain a market for the highest classes of English goods. It is in the big demand for middle class and the cheaper wares in Canada that the competition of the States is feared.

ASK DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN OIL

Saskatoon Board of Trade Believes a Great Opportunity is Being Neglected

SASKATOON. — As a result of discussion at the Board of Trade meeting Tuesday night, a resolution drawn up by Dr. MacLaurin asking the Government to take note of Western Canada oil resources was sent to Ottawa. Dr. MacLaurin has unearthed some astounding facts about this production in Western Canada, and he pointed out that Canada's being left out of the list of prospective oil fields to be developed was owing to the laxness on the part of the Government at Ottawa in failing to draw sufficient attention to our resources in the Imperial House. The result was that Canada's oil fields were not regarded as worth while bothering about. The resolution follows:

"In April, 1918, the Saskatoon Board of Trade urged upon the Dominion Government of Western Canada's oil resources as an economic war measure.

"In May, 1918, board was advised that the matter had been referred to the reconstruction and development committee, of which Hon. A. K. MacLean was chairman.

"As four months of 1919 have expired and no evidence is forthcoming of Government action to retain in Canada millions of dollars now sent abroad for petroleum and its by-products, and as Canada does not appear in the countries named in press announcements of Imperial Government activities for securing petroleum supplies, with great consequent prejudice to those Canadians trying to interest capital in Western Canada's developments, therefore, this board requests to be informed whether or not this important subject has escaped the attention of the Government, and if not, when the Government's proposed action will be made known."

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE

Total Now Nearing the Ten Billion Dollar Line

NEW YORK.—The foreign trade of the United States is nearing the $10,000,000,000 line. In the fiscal year 1900 it aggregated $2,244,000,000, in 1910 $3,302,000,000, in 1913 $4,279,000,000, in 1916, with the stimulus of the war, it jumped to $6,531,000,000, in 1917 $8,949,000,000, and in 1919 will apparently approximate $9,875,000,000, and if the trade with Hawaii and Porto Rico were included, would exceed $10,000,000,000, this estimate by the National City Bank of New York being based upon official figures for the 9 months ending with March.

The changes in our foreign trade during the war have been kaleidoscopic. Imports of the fiscal year 1919 seem likely to approximate $3,100,000,000, an increase of about 66 per cent. over those of the year immediately preceding the war, and exports will approximate $6,750,000,000 an increase of about 185 per cent., these estimates for the import and export trade of 1919 being based upon official figures for the 9 months ending with March.

A COSTLY UTILITY

Deficit on Toronto's Civic Abattoir Nearly a Quarter Million

At a meeting this week of the special committee of the Toronto City Council charged with the task of investigating the civic abattoir problem, a report from the Finance Commissioner was presented showing how serious were the losses that had been incurred since the abattoir was established. Some of the figures presented were as follows:

Revenue.	
Gross sales and revenue, first 17 months	$165,963
Gross sales and revenue, 1916	247,534
Gross sales and revenue, 1917	190,008
Gross sales and revenue, 1918	163,298
Deficits.	
Loss for first 17 months	$ 79,098
Loss for 1916	37,659
Deficit to Dec. 31, 1916	116,757
Loss for 1917	45,466
Deficit to Dec. 31, 1917	160,225
Loss for 1918	76,095
Deficit to Dec. 31, 1918	236,320

STRENGTH OF THE MARKETS HAS A SOUND BASIS

Continued from page 1

garded as the beginning of increased activity in the building market.

The most unfavorable feature of the situation is the state of unrest pervading the field of labor. There are still several thousands of men on strike, and, while some difficulties have now been adjusted, there are others yet to be settled. The markets, however, are not being affected by these considerations, and, as the markets are usually pretty wise prognosticators of the trend of events, it may be expected that settlements will be effected in due course, and capital and labor will advance together to share in the prosperity that lies ahead for this country.

Broadened Trading

There has been a broadening out of the trading on Canadian exchanges and issues that have been neglected of late have been receiving attention. The strong bullish sentiment in New York has cast its reflection on the Canadian markets, imparting confidence to investors and speculators and inducing buying on an increasing scale. The least news of a favorable character on any stock seems sufficient to bring out plenty of buying orders.

The strength and activity of the general stock markets extend to the mining market where business on a very large scale has been transacted during the week. While gold stocks have maintained their position and evinced marked firmness, the feature of the week has been the swing back to the silvers, which have been in demand following the lifting of restrictions on the price of the metal imposed by the United States Government. Several of the leading silver issues have made big gains and practically the whole list shows improvement. The outlook for the mining industry of Northern Ontario, with labor becoming more plentiful and efficient, is good.

It is, perhaps, not unnatural that, with the activity in the stock markets, the demand for bonds should be weaker. There is not the same heavy buying of these securities as was observable earlier in the year. Still the supply of new issues is so comparatively light that prices are very firm and there would appear to be no doubt but that, with the large sums available for investment, the market will hold its own. The announcement of another domestic loan in September will probably tend to prevent further advances for the time being.

The United States Market

Hayden, Stone & Co., in their latest market letter, enumerate five reasons for believing that the United States is in for an extended period of prosperity. First, in the fact that the country has changed from a debtor to the greatest creditor nation; secondly, the country will continue as the market-place of the world; third, the great accumulation of gold; fourth, the merchant marine; fifth, the surplus of foodstuffs.

"Now, these are basic factors and we do not believe that their influence has been, by any means, fully measured even by the rise of the last two months. Of course, one must not close one's eyes to the fact that many stocks have had a large advance. The first stage of the rise is, perhaps, over and a level has been reached where one must expect more frequent and more severe reactions, but there is no doubt that the public are getting into this market, that the wave of speculation and inflation is spreading and we do not believe it will run its course until many stocks that have not yet felt its influence are selling a good deal higher."

CHANGES DURING THE WEEK

	Last May 1	Sales May 8	Ch'ge
Ames-Holden, com.	32	34¾	+ 2¾
Do., pref.	76	80¼	+ 4¼
Asbestos Corp., com.	57¼	64½	+ 7¼
Do., pref.	77	79	+ 2
B.C. Fish., com.	47	53¼	+ 6¼
F. N. Burt, com.	90	92	+ 2
Can. Cottons, com.	85	88¾	+ 3¾
Can. Gen. Elec., com.	107½	115	+ 7½
Can. Salt	*135	140	+ 5
Dom. Canners, com.	42⅜	44½	+ 2⅛
Do., pref.	90	91	+ 1
Dom. Textile, com.	113	115	+ 2
Do., pref.	106	104	— 2
Inter-Petroleum	*30.00	32.00	+2.00
Lake of Woods, com.	162½	169	+ 6½
A. Macdonald	23	27⅜	+ 4⅜
Maple Leaf, com.	149	159½	+10½
Monarch Knit, pref.	85	88	+ 3
Nat. Steel Car, pref.	49	54	+ 5
Ogilvie, com.	219	222	+ 3
Sher.-Williams, com.	*60	65	+ 5
St. Law. Flour, com.	93	97	+ 4
Tooke Bros., com.	28	30¾	+ 2¾
Do., pref.	76⅜	79	+ 3⅝
Tuckett, com.	36	33	— 3
Wabasso	75	78	+ 3
Atlantic Sugar, pref.	82¼	86	+ 3¾
Nat. Breweries, com.	74½	78½	+ 4
Brazilian	54¼	57⅜	+ 3⅛
Steamships, pref.	80½	84	+ 3½
C. P. R.	*163½	171¾	+ 8¼
Mackay, com.	78	81¼	+ 3¼
Shawinigan	121	127	+ 6
Span. River, pref.	81	86	+ 5

*Last previous sale.

The Facts About Public Ownership in the States

Continued from page 1

upon the backs of the public, scores the more ghastly operating deficits!

The Government operation which is handling a smaller tonnage to-day than it was handling a year ago, yet takes tens of thousands more men to handle it!

The Government operation which is causing the American people an annual transportation loss, everything counted in, of not less than two billions of dollars a year and yet has piled the world's greatest railroad system in financial wreck!

To Safeguard Social and Business Structures

The seriousness of the situation into which Government ownership has led the United States is indicated by the action of the United States Chambers of Commerce convention at St. Louis in calling for an extra session of Congress immediately upon the return of President Wilson "to formulate legislation necessary to safeguard the social and business structure of the country." Commenting upon this action, the *American Banker* says:

> There is not disguising the fact that politics has utterly failed in its manipulation of most of the enterprises taken over because of the war. Under no other circumstances would the people of this country have "stood for" the clumsy bungling of the wire and postal facilities, the enormous waste of materials and the extravagant expenditure of money in various departments of war service. Politics has been found wanting, and the era of reconstruction must be guided by the sane and sober judgment of the leaders of finance and business.

Playing the Game of Politics

That the whole move for Government ownership and control in the United States has been political, is the opinion expressed by such business authorities as J. C. Cornwell, who expresses the opinion that the experiment with the railroads gave the propaganda a deadly blow and to some extent effected a cure—but that it was not a complete one was indicated by the wire tangle. Burleson was not cured and although the armistice seemed to block his ambitions he succeeded in persuading President Wilson to let him try the public ownership panacea on the wire systems. Such was the result that there was an insistent demand for Burleson's removal. He had either to release the lines or get off the job. He took the former course. Regarding the results of Government ownership experiments, Mr. Cornwell says:

> In relinquishing his hold, Mr. Burleson makes the statement that he has not given up his convictions that Government ownership is best and most economical. But the cut in rural mail service, just inaugurated, shows in what direction Government ownership attempts to effect economy. It is by curtailing service and efficiency.
>
> The results of attempts at economy by Government ownership are shown by the whole conduct of the postal service. Under private ownership better and better service is aimed at without increasing cost to the consumer.
>
> The inadequacy of Government ownership is illustrated in the telephone situation. The lines were arbitrarily turned over to the Government. The service has been growing distinctively and rapidly worse, and is oftentimes atrocious since the Burleson regime began. In addition to this, rates have been raised all around, and to-day the worst service the country has ever had is at an increased price.

With such startling and convincing examples of the inefficiency and wastefulness of Government ownership and operation in the United States the politicians in Canada show small disposition to profit by the experience of the American Government. Sir Adam Beck has perfected a vote-gathering machine that has evidently aroused the jealousy of Ottawa. Any policy which will bring votes will continue to be the hobby of politicians until the eyes of the people are opened. That is a weakness of popular Government. It is to be hoped that the dangers of the situation may be realized before it is too late.

Investment Opportunities

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BANK OF HAMILTON BLDG. *Industrial Advisors* TORONTO, ONT.

Debentures for Sale

$1,000,000 Province of New Brunswick 3 Year 5½%

GOLD BONDS

SEALED Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Province of New Brunswick Bonds," addressed to the undersigned, will be received for the purchase of $1,000,000 (One Million Dollars) three-year Gold Bonds of the above Province, to be dated May 15th, 1919, bearing interest at the rate of five and one-half per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th May and 15th November. Principal and interest payable in Gold at the office of the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Fredericton, N.B., or at Bank of Montreal in St. John, Montreal or Toronto, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal in the City of New York, at the option of the holder.

Bonds to be in the denominations of $1,000 and $500, in amounts to suit the purchaser with coupons attached and may be registered as to Principal and Interest. Full payment for Bonds with accrued interest to date of payment to be made at the Bank of Montreal, Fredericton, on delivery of Interim Certificates at said Bank. Interim Certificates will be supplied, to be exchanged for definitive Bonds on completion by the engravers.

Tenders to be delivered to the undersigned not later than noon on Wednesday, the 14th day of May, 1919. Tenders must be for the whole amount offered and must be accompanied by marked cheque for $20,000, to be applied in the case of the successful tenderer in payment for Bonds.

The highest or any bid not necessarily accepted.

(Sgd.) W. A. LOUDON,
The Comptroller General,
Province of New Brunswick

Fredericton, N.B.
28th April, 1919.